Second Edition

# Newport Daily News.

Second Edition

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907.---TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## You'd Never Dream of It!

Yet it is exactly what you need most this very minute when you are packing away your winter clothing. In appearance it is a most luxurious Box Couch, deeply tufted, one of those sink-in-out-of-sight kind, covered in a soft dark green material, but just lift the top, for it is cut in two in the middle, and you find a big cedar lined moth-proof chest, 6 feet long and 30 inches wide. Think what a wealth of things you could safely put away there, always within fingers' reach, but never in harm's way. There's quite a variety of them, too. This store always has what you need, but perhaps don't think of—unusual things, things perhaps you didn't know were made. It always has a dollar saving price for you, too; perhaps you're not familiar enough with that, either. Pay us both to get better acquainted, don't you think? Don't feel sensitive, we're always glad to have you come and look.

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$2,600 Cottage on Division street; fine location, 8 rooms, modern improvements; 3,494 sq. ft. of land.

$3,500 Cottage on Warner street; 6 rooms, all improvements; 3,036 sq. ft. of land.

$4,500 Cottage on Webster street; 8 rooms, all improvements; 4,000 sq. ft. of land.

$3,000 Cottage on South Baptist street; all modern improvements.

$4,000 Cottage on Congdon avenue; all modern improvements. This cottage has been built but a short time.

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For 1907.

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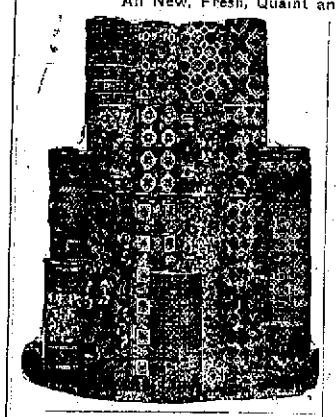

China and Jap. Matting 15c., 17c., 25c., 35c. yd

Oil Cloth 19c., 25c., 35c., 45c. yd

Choice Linoleum 45c., 60c., 75c yd

Inlaid Linoleum 93c., $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 yd

Best Tapestry Carpet 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c. yd

Body Brussels Carpet 85c., 90c., $1, $1.25 yd

Wilton Velvet Carpet 90c., $1.25, $1.35, $2 yd

ALL REMNANTS

Of last year's stock to be sold at less than cost.

The NEW STORE, JOHN H. KAZANJIAN & CO.

Cor. Bath Road. Tel. 85. Open Saturday Evenings.

### OPPOSED TO RECEIVER.

**Anheuser-Busch Company Contends Court Lacks Juridiction.**

TOPEKA, Kansas, May 11.—A decision is expected today from the state supreme court in the case of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company of St. Louis, which fought the application of Attorney General Jackson for the appointment of a receiver for the concern's property in this state.

The Anheuser-Busch defense is accepted as the defense in the cases of all the nine foreign brewing companies for whose property within Kansas the state supreme court recently named receivers. The receivers have already seized much of this property, and are now on a tour of the state attaching more of it wherever found.

The attorney for the Anheuser-Busch company has contended that the court lacked jurisdiction. The rule of law, he asserted, it that a receiver may be appointed to conserve the property of the corporation for the benefit of creditors and shareholders, and that a receiver could be appointed or proceedings instituted only after a judgment had been rendered. The defendent company says it has respected the court's order to stop doing business in the state, but it is opposed to the appointment of a receiver, and asks permission to remove its property.

### HINDOOS STILL UNSETTLED.

**Promoters of Unauthorized Meetings Liable to Punishment.**

SIMLA, British India, May 11.—Although no further disturbances have occurred, the marked unrest among the Hindoos continues and the government is determined to prevent it from spreading. The official Gazette today contains a proclamation for the viceroy, the Earl of Minto, prohibiting meetings for the discussion of public or political affairs without a week's notice being given to the authorities, who can forbid them. Promoters of unauthorized meetings and those who participated in them will be punished by imprisonment or a fine.

### A SATURDAY CABINET MEETING.

**All Members Present Except Secretaries Wilson and Metcalf.**

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Quite an unusual event, a cabinet meeting on Saturday, was held at the White House today, having been postponed from yesterday, the regular weekend cabinet day. All the members were present except Secretary Wilson, who is in the West, and Secretary Metcalf, who escorted the foreign naval militia officers now visiting Washington to Mount Vernon on the Mayflower.

May 11, 1907.

## WE DO NOT WANT THEM.

The following articles are from our Furniture department and as under the new arrangement we have given that department up we make these nominal prices.

Solid Mahogany Music Cabinet, highly polished; it has the patented shelves which automatically project out when opened; regular price $15, at $7.50

Luxurious Turkish Chairs. The frame is of solid steel upholstered with silk plush of charming green; regular price $37.50, at $19.00

Weathered Oak Smoking Table of very strong construction: complete with match holder and cigar cutter; regular price $10, at $3.85

Very pretty Sewing Rocker in Vienna bent wood, light but strong; regular price $6.50, at $3.00

Quartered Oak Sewing Rocker, highly polished; regular price $6, at $3.00

Quartered Oak Parlor Table of French design; regular price $7.50, at $3.25

Vienna Bent Wood Parlor Table, of solid construction; it has 32x22 top; regular price $7.50, at $4.00

THE KAZANJIAN COMPANY, Kazanjian Building

You are keeping us busy in our lace room and why not, when handmade laces are offered as low as, and in many cases lower than, the machine-made ones.

## STRIKE BREAKERS REFUSE TO WORK.

### Police Have Hands Full to Settle Fight.

**Longshoremen Restive, But Show Undaunted Front.**

NEW YORK, May 11.—With half a dozen big ocean passenger steamers scheduled to sail today, and 28 others due to arrive today and tomorrow, the crisis in the situation growing out of the strike of longshoremen appears to be at hand. That the conditions are extremely serious cannot be denied. Some of the steamers will go out with part of their incoming cargo still in their holds; others will carry quantities of coal to weight them down to the sailing line, and still others will have nothing more than water balast. All the steamers will have full cabins, as the tourist season is now at its height.

A group of men who had become restive as a result of the struggle descended upon a gang of strike breakers at work on the Italian line pier, at the foot of West Thirty-fourth street; today, and the reserves from a near-by police station, who were hurriedly summoned at the first indication of trouble, had their hands full before the fight was settled. One of the strike breakers was badly beaten, and a number of others were hurt. No arrests were made. Immediately after quiet was restored the 150 strike breakers served notice on the line officials that they would work no longer, and with the exception of six they deserted.

Arbitration is being spoken of to end the strike, but there is little hope as yet of any negotiations being entered upon by the parties to the controversy. The National Civic Federation has been sounding the representatives of the steamship companies and the strike leaders, but its efforts have been almost negative.

The federation found neither side willing to take the initiative in even a joint discussion of the dispute, as it is suggested that instead of each side appointing conferees, as at first proposed, negotiations be taken up by a committee in no way connected with either side. The steamship managements received the proposal coldly, but did not say that they would ignore such a committee if it was formed. The strikers' spokesman and leader, Patrick Connors, said that any outside committee having a settlement for its object will be received by the strikers. This statement of Connors is looked upon by the federation as offering a hope that negotiations can be begun. Ralph M. Easty, chairman of the executive committee of the federation, explained that that body was not discouraged, but would keep up its efforts today.

It was strongly hinted by participants in the meeting of the representatives of the steamship companies, which issued an ultimatum to the strikers, that the strikers could not hold out much longer, because they had no fund. But the strikers present an undaunted front, and rely as a last resort upon sympathetic strikes by unions affiliated with theirs.

Meantime the ocean freight-carrying business is all but demoralized, and the monetary losses are becoming enormous. Railroads, it is reported, are beginning to refuse freight billed to this port, and the big exporting houses are showing signs of decided uneasiness, inasmuch as they are liable to have to store and pay for freight refused by steamship companies. The railroads, also, are in a predicament as tons of freight, especially of grain consigned to them for shipment from here, is traveling to New York, and the congestion is already so great that it is a question what shall be done with these incoming goods. European houses are flooding firms here with inquiries about expected shipments.

### LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

**Orders of Officers and Movements of Vessels Reported Today.**

(Special despatch to the News.)

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The following orders were issued by the Navy Department today:

Lieutenant Commander W. Ball, detached from the Rhode Island and ordered home.

Lieutenant C. A. Gardiner, detached from the Ohio and ordered to the St. Louis.

Lieutenant W. B. Wells, detached from the St. Louis and ordered to the Rhode Island.

The following movements of naval vessels were reported today to the department:

Arrived—Washington at the navy yard, New York; Yorktown at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica; Pennsylvania at Kobe, Wihinjnton at Chinkiang.

Sailed—Hannibal, from Hampton Roads for Philadelphia.

Lord.

### PAYMENTS COMPLETED JULY 1.

**After Settlement with Powers Deferred Claims to be Taken Up.**

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The State Department today received a despatch from William Russell, the American minister at Caracas, Venezuela, that the payments to the allied powers, Germany, Great Britain and Italy, agreed upon under the blockade several years ago, will be completed about July 1. After that date the only payments will be on account of the exchanges in the currency of the countries. The deferred claims of the United States, Mexico, the Netherlands, Sweden and Belgium, will then come in for settlement. Monthly payments will be made to these countries from the customs receipts of Venezuela.

### STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, May 11, Campania, from Queenstown and Liverpool.

New York, May 11, Kaiser, Auguste Victoria, from Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg.

New York, May 11, St. Louis, from Southampton and Cherbourg.

## COLUMBIA WINS 'VARSITY RACE

### Harvard Loses Contest by Only Half a Length.

**Freshmen Beat Worcester, and Seniors Stone School.**

BOSTON, May 11.—The Harvard-Columbia race started at 2:40, Harvard quickly forging ahead. She was unable to hold her lead, however, and Columbia won by half a length—time: Columbia, 9:16; Harvard, 8:18; distance, one and seven eighths miles.

The winners' time in the Freshmen-Worcester High School race was 8:23.

Owing to an accident to the seat of No. 3 in the Stone boat, the race between the Stone crew and the Harvard Seniors was pulled off unofficially, and, while won by Harvard, no official time was taken.

The Varsity race today was Columbia's first appearance on the Charles, and the first rowing contest in which these two colleges have engaged in 20 years. The last two years Harvard has rowed against Cornell, and this year visits Ithaca for the contest, which has become an annual one.

Cold rain, and snow at times, continued up to afternoon. Once or twice the clouds grew thin and the sun peeped through for a moment, but the thermometer failed to rise much, and at 2 o'clock the glass registered only seven degrees above freezing.

The races were slow in starting, but the officials, after viewing the course at 1:30, declared that the events would be started. The water was smooth, and tidal conditions were satisfactory.

The first race, that of the Harvard Freshmen against the eight of the Worcester High School, was started at about 2 o'clock. The Harvard men won easily, by about seven lengths, finishing at 2:19. The second race, that of Harvard Seniors and the Stone School eight, followed. At no time was victory certain, and the Harvard men won by about a length, finishing at 2:15. The distance for each of these races was one and seven eighths of a mile.

Harvard today looked for a victory, for its eight is made up of five veterans, who rowed a winning race against Yale at New London last June, one Varsity man of two years ago and two new men. During the past two weeks, however, shake-ups in the crew have been steady and frequent, and the positions were unsettled. Columbia's crew is composed of new men and is the first eight turned out by Rice, the new coach, so that the crew, so far as actual racing was concerned, was an unknown quantity. Today's event was regarded as a important try-out for each eight, and likely to settle the uncertain positions for the later and more important events in which the crews are to engage—Harvard at Ithaca with Cornell, and later at New London against Yale and Columbia for the big annual regatta on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie. The boys from Morningside Heights, however, felt that they had one of the strongest crews of recent years, and a close contest was expected.

The crews were to start from Longwood bridge and row down stream, finishing in front of the Union Boat Club. Julian Curtiss, who is prominently identified with Yale rowing, was selected to referee the event.

Previous to the big race, which was scheduled for 2 o'clock, preliminary events were planned. Starting at 1 o'clock, the Worcester High School eight rowed against the Harvard freshmen crew, and immediately after this contest the Harvard Senior class crew rowed against the eight from Stone School, Boston.

The make-up of the 'Varsity crews, as announced before the race, was as follows:

Harvard—Stroke, Tappan; 7, Amberg; 6, Glass; 5, Richardson; 4, Bacon; 3, Severance; 2, Fish; bow, Burchard; coxswain, Blagdin.

Columbia—Stroke, Corussi; 7, Boyle; 6, Stalnack; 5, Von Saltza; 4, Mackenzie; 3, Spalding; 2, Jordan; bow, Snevily; coxswain, Winslow.

At the Union Boat Club this morning announcement was made that conditions were favorable for a race, despite the unpleasant weather. Although a cold, drench gulrain, mixed with flurries of snow, was pouring down without any indication of ceasing, the water was smooth, and it was thought that nothing would happen to cause a postponement of the event.

### HAS $200,000,000 OF GOLD ORE.

**Opening of Drainage Tunnel Give New Lease of Life to Cripple Creek.**

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., May 11.—The beginning of work on the long projected Cripple Creek drainage tunnel was celebrated here today by festivities participated in by the most prominent mining and business men of the leading cities and towns in the state. Excursion trains from all parts of Colorado poured hundreds of visitors into the camp. There is general rejoicing throughout the Cripple Creek district. The tunnel will drain and permit the opening up of virgin territory containing, it is estimated, over $200,000,000 worth of god ore and will prolong the mining life of Cripple Creek.

### COLLEGE AID A LOAN.

**Yale Students May Pay Back Funds Any Time After Graduation.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 11.—It is understood that before long the Yale corporation will consider the matter of shifting a considerable part of the funds now given in aid of needy students at the university into such a form as will make them loans, payable by the students who receive aid, when they feel able to do so after graduation. The treasury of the university has of late been receiving a considerable number of funds voluntarily paid back, in some cases with full interest, by graduates who years ago received help when in college from college funds, and who have taken this method of making compensation. The voluntary payment of such sums goes to show that graduates who received money while in college are ready for the plan.

## RESOLUTION FOR HUGHES TABLED.

### Not Endorsed by New York Republican Committee.

**Odell's Nomination for President Received in Silence.**

NEW YORK, May 11.—A resolution endorsing Governor Charles E. Hughes for the Presidency of the United States created a sensation at a meeting of the state Republican committee in this city today. The resolution was offered by former Governor and former State Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr. Its reading was received in silence by the committee, most of the members appearing astonished at its introduction.

On motion of State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff, the proposed endorsement of Mr. Hughes was laid on the table by a vote of 32 to 4. Chairman Woodruff, in asking that the resolution be placed on the table, said that his opposition to it was because of the source from which it emanated; that the gentleman who offered it was well known to be hostile to the President of the United States. He added that the adoption of such an expression of opinion by the committee would place Governor Hughes in an awkward position, especially as this was no time to adopt such a resolution.

Mr. Odell took exception to Mr. Woodruff's statements and declared that he believed this to be a very opportune time for an expression of opinion by the Republican organization of the state of New York as to its choice for the next Presidential nomination. The introduction of the resolution he declared was without guile.

There was further debate, and the vote was taken, the votes against tabling being cast by Mr. Odell, State Railroad Commissioner George B. Dunn, William H. Ten Eyck of Albany and William Halpin of New York city, the tax commission of New York state. Mr. Halpin was Mr. Odell's chief lieutenant in New York city when the former governor was chairman of the state committee.

Mr. Odell's expression of endorsement of Governor Hughes contained the statement that President Roosevelt having stated his purpose to decline re-nomination, it thus became necessary to elect someone whose probity, honor and faithfulness will appeal with the same force and effect to the people as would President Roosevelt's.

The committee adopted unanimously a resolution offered by Chairman Woodruff endorsing Governor Hughes's policies and pledging him the support of the state Republican organization in his reform measures. Several amendments to this resolution were offered by Mr. Odell, and were accepted by Mr. Woodruff.

### TO GO TO BERLIN NEXT FALL.

**Yale President's Public and Class Room Lectures in Germany.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 11.—It is announced that President Hadley of Yale University will go to Berlin immediately after the meeting of the Yale University corporation next October, to fill the Theodore Roosevelt professorship of American history and institutions at the University of Berlin. President Hadley will return for the meeting of the Yale corporation in March, 1908, thus being absent about five months.

The subject of the public lectures of President Hadley at Berlin will be "The Question of Industrial Policy in the United States," and the subject of his class room will be "Exercises in American Industrial History." The professorship is endowed with $50,000, raised in this country, and nomination to it is made by the trustees of Columbia University, New York city, with confirmation by the Prussian minister of education. President Hadley will deliver the lectures in the German language.

### Trading Heavy on Chicago Exchange.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The violent upturn in wheat which followed the publication of yesterday's government crop report was continued here today. Intense excitement prevailed and trading was exceedingly heavy.

Just received a fine lot of

Asparagus,
Summer Squash,
Island Beets,
Island Rhubarb,
Tomatoes, etc.
Pineapples,
Fancy Island Broilers,
Roasting Chickens.

Marlboro Market,

H. H. BARKER, PROP.

REMOVAL!

CLARENCE H. WALL,

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Has removed to 5 Mount Vernon St.

Tuesdays and Fridays, 11-4

CORRECT LIVERIES.

Proper Fabrics for morning and dress Liveries for house and stable.

Leather Breeches, Tattersall Vestings and all the accessories.

COMMERFORD & GLASSCOE,

TAILORS,

218 Thames Street.

Hatchet Brand Apples

Gallon Cans, 25c can.

Spring Lamb and Green Peas.

All kinds of Fresh Green Vegetables at the usual low prices.

Hill Top & Coggeshall Farm Eggs, 25c. a dozen, 4½ dozen, $1.00

J. ALTON BARKER,

346-8 THAMES STREET.

## DEAL IS SAID TO BE CONSUMMATED.

### Boston & Maine Merger Conducted Secretly.

**To All Intents and Purposes Now Part of New Haven.**

BOSTON, May 11.—A heavy stockholder of the Boston & Maine road, who claimed to have knowledge of the plans of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road in connection with the Boston & Maine property, but who declined to permit the use of his name, said: "The deal has gone through. To all intents and purposes the Boston & Maine is now a part of the New Haven. It is true that the New Haven can call less than one third of the capital stock of the Boston & Maine, but there is enough, because the ownership is so scattered. I don't believe that this deal could be blocked now by any attempt to buy in the market, for even if the stock went up 5 points the small owners, scattered all over New England, would not sell any more than when it went up to 217, a few years ago. The small holders got their stock by inheritance mainly, and have been educated from their grandfathers down not to sell, and to have a holy horror of speculation. They believe in the Boston & Maine as an institution, and religiously send their proxies year after year, on request, to the annual meeting, believing it their duty as much as to go to church.

The receipt of information from New York and New Haven to the effect that the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has undertaken negotiations to acquire control of the Boston & Maine railroad was received with interest all over New England. President Tuttle of the Boston & Maine road was not at his office today, and his secretary said that he will be away until Monday. No official could be found at the North station who cared to discuss officially any of

(Continued on Ninth Page).

We have Just Opened the Largest and Finest Assortment of Imported and Domestic

Upholstery Fabrics

That we have ever shown.

George E. Vernon & Co.,

91 JOHN STREET.

Makers of Fine Furniture. Interior Decorators.

Upholsterers. Drapers.

BOCK BEER

Is Now Ready

For delivery in wood or glass

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

D. W. SHEEHAN,

18 and 20 KINSLEY'S WHARF.

Phone No. 238

"Ain't it funny what a difference just a few hours make."

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

RALPH R. BARKER, 99 SPRING St.

Did you ever get caught on the "Sea of Extravagance" by paying more one place than another for meat? Avoid such a chance by buying here. We offer you the best Meats to be had at the lowest prices.

Have you tried our fancy Queen Olives, which we are selling at 25 cents per quart?

F. B. Coggeshall, 2 Washington Sq

The Bee Hive.

WOULD YOU WEAR BEAUTIFUL LINGERIE?

A bewitching array—our Undermuslins.

Women cannot resist all this lacey loveliness. They are just as dainty, as well made as they can be; every garment delightfully feminine soft—line, stylish to a degree.

Every woman realizes the importance of perfectly fitting Undermuslins: they enhance the beauty of her figure, provide a perfect foundation for her gowns and dresses.

Happy shoppers to clothe themselves in these beautiful garments at our prices, beauty, quality and value being the essential features

We only invite your inspection. The lovely garments and the winning prices are sufficiently eloquent of their own merit,

And we merely await your timely purchase.

GOWNS

Of muslin, long cloth or nainsook, with high or low neck, exquisite styles and extraordinary values

From 75c. to $2.98

SKIRTS

With lace or embroidery trimming, rich styles,

From 50c. to $3.50

CORSET COVERS

In an almost endless variety of styles, in the very latest designs, with lace, embroidery and ribbon trimming,

From 25c. to $2.25

We call special attention to the variety we are showing at

25c., 37c., 50c.

These are the prettiest and best values ever shown at that price.

DRAWERS

Of muslin or cambric, cut full and shaped properly,

25c. to $2.75

SKIRT CHEMISE,

3-4 and full length, all with neat trimming, from

$1 to $3.75

This store makes a specialty also of Undergarments for stout women. Here you can always find extra large size Gowns, Drawers, Skirts and Corset Covers.

Undergarments for Children of all ages. A complete line of every kind desired, made of the best material by the best makers at the lowest possible prices.

HESS-LEYS CO.

# This Morning's News.

## TRUNK LINES ENDORSE MERGER

### New Haven Road to Obtain Control of Boston & Maine.

NEW YORK, May 10.—After the monthly meeting of the New Haven directors in this city today it became known that the Eastern trunk lines interested in New England traffic had given express consent to the most important railroad consolidation that has been under negotiation since the Union Pacific acquired a prevailing interest in the Baltimore & Ohio. Completion of the plan will take time, but it was said today that it will not be long before the New York, New Haven & Hartford obtains control of the Boston & Maine, and realizes President Charles S. Mellen's ambition to dominate the traffic situation east of the Hudson river.

Consolidation of the two roads could encounter no Federal opposition for the reason that, though the lines dovetail to some extent, they are in no sense competitors. The New Haven system covers the southern part of New England and the Boston & Maine the northern, the lines meeting at various important traffic centres. Apart from these two systems the only road with important interests in New England is the New York Central, which leases the Boston & Albany.

President Mellen and his associates in the New Haven management formed a basis of negotiation with President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston & Maine some time ago and it was decided, before going further with the transaction, to consult the managing officials of the various Eastern trunk lines. The Pennsylvania, which has an understanding with the New Haven regarding the movement of freight to and from southern New England, gave a ready consent, and there has developed no opposition from any other of the trunk lines south of the New York Central.

The New York Central, men competent to speak for the New Haven said today, had just notified New Haven officials that that system also would interpose no obstacles to the perfection of the plan. President Newman, it was said, at no time has been opposed to it, and the only reason for delay in hearing from the system over which he presides was that he considered it proper to lay the matter before the majority of the directors.

Since the Boston & Maine traffic originates in northern New England, it is not considered possible that a consolidation with the New Haven could result in the diversion of westbound New England traffic from the Central lines.

Last year the New York Central acquired 5,748 shares of Boston & Maine stock. The American Express Company, with which the Central is closely allied, owns 30,000 shares. The Central's interest was taken simply as an investment, and it is believed, will be retained whether or not the proposed consolidation goes through. It is probable also that the terms under discussion provide for something like a community of interest between other trunk lines besides the Central. It is known, at least, that a proposition to that effect has been broached.

The Boston & Maine owns 1,612 miles of track outright and operates a total of 2,257 miles. The company owns a majority of the stock of the Maine Central and leases the Boston & Lowell, Concord & Montreal, and the Fitchburg, all of which have subsidiary properties. It has a practical monopoly of northern New England business and through the Fitchburg has a line running to Schenectady and Troy in this state.

## COMPANIES MAKE STATEMENT.

### Steamship Lines Have Been Unreasonably Treated by Longshoremen.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The resident heads of the steamship companies included in the International Mercantile Marine assumed the aggressive today, when, following a conference, they served notice upon the striking longshoremen that unless the latter return to work within a week their places would be permanently filled by other men. At the meeting the steamship men ratified their determination not to yield to the demand for higher wages. Upon adjournment the following statement was given out:

"The compensation that has hitherto been paid to the longshoremen is a fair wage for the work done, and all of the lines are agreed that it is impossible to advance it. Men have been for several years past, and are now, paid 30 cents an hour during the day and 45 cents an hour for overtime. On the piers of the great majority of lines the average laborer can earn $18 without overtime, and on many pier, with overtime, from $25 to $35 a week.

"It is absolutely untrue that a demand was formulated on all piers before the strike was declared, or most of the piers the men stopped work without any previous intimation.

"It is the consensus of opinion that the lines have been most unreasonably treated by the laboring men, as never before to their knowledge has any general strike been declared where laborers had not previously divulged their dissatisfaction and asked for consideration of their claims."

The above statement was indorsed by the following lines: American, Anchor, Atlantic Transport, Austro-American, Barber, Bordeaux, Cunard, Fabre, French, Punch, Edye & Co., Grace, Hamburg-American, Holland-American, La Veloce, Lamport and Holt, Lloyd Braziliero, Lloyd Italiano, Lloyd Norteno, Prince, Red Star, Red Cross, Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Russian Volunteer Fleet, Scandinavian-American, Sicula-American-Spanish, Cuban West India Steamship Company, White Star and Wilson.

Gustav H. Schwab, general manager of the North German Lloyd Company, took occasion today to again deny that there is a possibility that the trans-Atlantic lines will compromise with the strikers.

In the face of these statements, Patrick Connor, president of the Longshoremen's Union Protective Association, predicted full victory for the strikers within 24 hours. The longshoremen met at their Manhattan headquarters tonight, and when the meeting broke up Mr. Connor gave out that the strikers are of one mind to stay out until their demands are conceded.

Twelve big liners are due here within the next 48 hours, and seven ocean-going steamships are scheduled to leave in the same period. Connor declared that the lines will be powerless to cope with such a congestion, and must meet the stevedores' demands. To put on further pressure, Connor, who says there are 50,000 men idle, asserted that he will bring out the men of the Market Truck Drivers' Local, No. 449, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, most of whom are said to be willing to go on a sympathetic strike. He will also try to get the coal trimmers to strike so that vessels in this port may be hard put to it to coal.

The strikers talked today of making an appeal to the firemen and engineers of the tugs which carry strike breakers to and from the piers to come to their assistance, but they are bound by their licenses from the government. Representatives of the longshoremen called today on Assistant Attorney Frankfurter and complained that a number of tugboat captains had been for several days carrying passengers to the various steamship piers in violation of their licenses. The licenses, it was contended, limited the tugboats to the conduct of regular towage business and the transportation of freight. Mr. Frankfurter referred the matter to United States Attorney Henry L. Stimson, and the men were informed that the United States government cannot go out in search of proof. If the callers could furnish the government with affidavits showing the alleged illegal violation, action would be taken. They were told, also, that it is a question open to proof whether the alleged strike breakers transported were hauled as passengers or as cargoes under charter by the steamship lines.

There was no deliberate violence against the strike breakers today, and, though the piers remained well policed, there seemed little disposition on the part of the strikers to resort to force. As a consequence of threatening letters said to have been received by Captain J. W. McGrath, superintendent of the Emerson line, and Captain G. A. Gibbs of the Ward line, 300 additional policemen were today stationed on the piers along the Brooklyn waterfront. The police guard around the Ward and Emerson line piers was doubled.

There was a report tonight that the Irish element among the strikers in Brooklyn wished to return to work under terms of compromise—a course bitterly opposed by the Italians. There was some apprehension as to what might happen in the event of these two factions clashing.

## MAY HEZLET GOLF CHAMPION.

### Regains Title by Defeating Her Sister at Newcastle, Eng.

NEWCASTLE, Eng., May 10.—Miss May Hezlet, the champion of 1899 and 1902, won the final round and title of the woman's golf championship here today, defeating her sister, Florence, by 2 up and 1 to play.

## SERVED TIME IN PRISON.

### Story That C. N. Moyer Was Once Convict in Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, May 10. The Journal today prints a long story, in which it is alleged that Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, awaiting a trial at Boise, Idaho, served as a convict in the penitentiary at Joliet in this state in 1886 and in 1888. According to the Journal Moyer was sentenced from Cook county February 5, 1886, to serve one year for burglary. The date of his discharge is given as January 4, 1887. The official record of the Joliet prison in the case is said to be in part as follows:

Name, Charles H. Moyer.
Number, 746.
Age, 20 years.
Height, 5 feet 8 inches.
Complexion, medium dark.
Color eyes, hazel.
Color of hair, dark brown.
Occupation, farm hand from Iowa.

At 11 o'clock the officers of the warden of the Joliet penitentiary declared that during the dates mentioned by the Journal a man bearing the name of Charles H. Moyer was an inmate of the prison. His number was declared to be identical with that given above.

## REFUSED TEN CENTS' INCREASE.

### One Hundred Foundry Helpers at Waltham Go Out on Strike.

WALTHAM, Mass., May 10.—Having refused an increase in wages from $1.75 a day to $1.85 about 100 helpers employed at the Davis & Farnum foundry in this city went out on strike today. Superintendent Brown of the foundry offered to make an increase to $1.80, and also was willing to grant the helpers' demand for time and a half pay for overtime work, but the men refused to accept this compromise. The men belong to a union. It is feared the strike may spread to other departments of the foundry, where about 500 men are employed.

## GUATEMALA HUMILIATED.

### Mexico Expresses Resentment by Refusing Minister Passports.

MEXICO CITY, May 10.—The Guatemalan affair has been settled. Mexico will not persist in her demand for the extradition of General Jose Lima and Colonel Onofre Bone, charged with complicity in the assassination of General Barillas. Diplomatic relations will not be severed. Senor Gamboa, Mexican minister to Guatemala, will be sent to Salvador.

A Mexican consul will attend to this country's affairs in Guatemala. At the same time Mexico will not give Senor Giron, Guatemalan minister to Mexico, his passports, the idea being to humiliate Guatemala and express Mexico's resentment for Cabrera's conduct during the affair.

The State Department will shortly publish the history of the entire case, with the official correspondence, in this way showing to the world what this government terms the bad faith of Guatemala.

## YESTERDAY'S BASE BALL.

National League.

At Boston—Cincinnati 6; Boston 5. (11 innings)

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 4; St. Louis 1.

American League.

At Cleveland—Cleveland 5, New York 1.

Eastern League.

At Providence—Newark 5, Providence 2.

At Baltimore—Baltimore 3, Jersey City 1.

At Montreal—Rochester 3, Montreal 2.

New England League.

At New Bedford—Fall River 2, New Bedford 1.

At Haverhill—Lynn 5, Haverhill 4.

At Worcester—Worcester 7, Lawrence 2.

At Brockton—Brockton 5, Lowell 1.

## "ERUPTION AT SEA" CAME FROM BURNING OIL.

The report carried to Lorient, France, by the crews of several fishing vessels that what would appear to have been a submarine volcanic eruption had been observed 41 miles southwest of the island of Groix and 60 miles west of Belle Isle has been investigated, and it is now known that the bright flames and smoke arising from the sea came from burning oil, with which the water was entirely covered. The oil came from a British tank steamer, which was destroyed by an explosion of benzine in her cargo May 1, while in the Bay of Biscay.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

## TO LAUNDER SHIRT WAISTS.

### The Most Inexperienced Can Manage the Fine Lingerie Article With the Best Results By Giving Time.

To launder a lingerie waist so that it looks like new is a piece of work that even the most inexperienced can do if they will but give the time. No previous knowledge of ironing is necessary, though a certain deftness must be exercised to bring the best results. Lightness of touch and patience are the two most necessary requisites. Washing is the simplest part of the operation, yet the blouse may be quite ruined or made to lok thick if it is any way hurried or slurred over.

The soap used in cleansing should be of a fine quality white, and ammonia or washing powders are quite superfluous. The best way to launder is to make a basin of hot water quite soapy and then plunge in the waist. Do not rub any soap on the material, for the effect of this will be to thicken the quality of the goods. Instead, squeeze the garment, keeping it under water and avoid rubbing the least bit, even between the hands. Let all the work be squeezing.

As the laundering must be such a delicate piece of work it is well to let the waist stand all night in this water, for then it practically cleans itself. After thoroughly soaking for 10 or 12 hours, remove it carefully and put it into another basin of soapsuds and squeeze again. This should be done three times and then rinsed in clear water, always squeezing and always keeping the material under water. If the blouse is white put a little bluing in the last water.

To stiffen a lingerie waist is a mistake, as it detracts from the delicacy of fabric. Yet a little dressing is required outward and may be had by ironing when damp, as handkerchiefs should be. If the blouse is a fine quality it will take not more than half an hour to dry sufficiently to iron. Ironing is the difficult part of the work, and if properly done should leave the waist without a crease. After completed.

To do this pressing, so there will be no wrinkles, a small ironing board and a smooth roll of brown paper just large enough to go through the wristband are necessary. Begin the work by spreading out the sleeve quite flat, smoothing so there will be practically no creases. Over this run the iron, taking care not to let it go to the very outside edge of the sleeve, because if you do it will make a sharp crease there, showing that it has been ironed. Leave that edge unironed. Turn the sleeve and press the other side in the same way, still keeping away from the edge. You then have both sides done smooth. Run your hand through the sleeve and spread it the other way, that is to say, so that the unpressed edges will now be in the middle where the iron may go over this wrinkled or unfinished portion. Smooth it and finish that part of the sleeve so that is it quite without a crease.

In the gathers comes the fussiest part of the work, and here the paper roll will be found a help. The effort must be to run the iron over without pressing any of these flat, and this is only accomplished by going slowly and spreading almost every inch over the roll that is thrust through the sleeves and serves as a foundation. Should the material dry too much during the process, the blouse should be dampened with a soft cloth. When the sleeve is finished is should be crisp and entirely without a crease. The same operation is repeated on the other sleeve, and then the body is ironed, spreading the front flat and doing that before the backs. The pressing should be done on the right side to give a little gloss, but if there is heavy embroidery it must be done first on the wrong side to make it stand out and then finished on the right side. Remove any belt before washing, for the laundering can be better done without it.

## NEW YORK'S NEW SEASIDE PARK.

(William H. Allen in Review of Reviews.)

The same week that the press of the country announced the gift of $10,000,000 for the Russell Sage Foundation the fiscal authorities of New York city added to the map of the city 7,000 feet of ocean beach at Rockaway for a seaside park and sanitarium. In addition, authority was given to secure for the public in perpetuity an ocean park at Coney Island. So conventional are our ideas of benevolence that the private gift invokes news comment throughout the world, while the gift of the Atlantic Ocean to 4,000,000 of people almost escaped notice. A private donor of millions is canonized, while the benevolent motives of the public official are lost sight of in the turmoils of business and politics.

In January, 1906, Mayor McClellan's message called attention to the fact that Greater New York, with more available ocean beach than any other city in the world, had but a paltry thousand feet that it could call its own. He had a bill prepared authorizing the city to spend $2,500,000 for the establishment of a seaside park where millions could enjoy a respite from the monotonous shop and overheated tenement, and where private societies and the city might erect, back from the high-water mark, convalescent homes for use in winter as well as summer.

For two years the opportunity and he need had been described by the Metropolitan Parks Association, the Outdoor Recreation League, and the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The papers took turns in featuring New York's lack of free ocean beach where it could have been beach rich. So enthusiastically was the project supported by the public that a Republican legislature and Republican governor aided a Democratic mayor to make this gift of health.

The first institution to be erected will be a seaside hospital for crippled children, victims of non-pulmonary forms of tuberculosis. For this $250,000 was raised by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which will begin construction at once. It is expected that within a short time charitable societies owning about 1,500 feet of land at Coney Island will exchange this property for sites at Rockaway, making thus the nucleus of the people's seaside park at Coney Island.

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MAY 11, 1907.

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| No. 1. | | No. 2. | | No. 3. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Paul Gilmore | Ele | 3 CenturyClub | CenClub | 2 Clear Havana. | |
| 1 Hoffman House | Fav Es | 2 Owl | Perfectos | 1 Sar Alveros | Novels |
| 1 Halyon Stick | Londres | 2 Y-Boss | Londres | 1 Cafe Special | Puritano |
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THE NEWPORT JOURNAL
AND WEEKLY NEWS.

## SETTLEMENT AT JAMESTOWN.

Laying of the Corner Stone of the Nation in Virginia an Important Historical Record.

[F. J. Haskin, in New York Tribune.]

The manner in which the corner stone of this great nation was laid in the Virginia wilderness is one of the most stirring tales in the long record of man's adventures. On board the Susan Constant, the Godspeed and the Discovery, which were battered for 16 weeks between wind and wave, were 105 soldiers of fortune, with not a woman or child among them. They were a turbulent, restless crowd, that alternately diced and prayed, and more than once threatened to throw good Master Hunt overboard because his petitions could not stop the storms that solely harassed them. Fresh from the Continental wars, where they had seen kingdoms rise and fall at the whim of a leader, they grew suspicious of one of their number, Captain John Smith, and had him imprisoned under the charge of planning to murder the other leaders and make himself king of Virginia. Had they not heard tales of him in London, as they sat over their tankards of ale at the Mermaid, or between acts when they went to Black Friars' Theatre to hear Master William Shakespeare in his own tragedies? Had they not heard how he left England an orphan youth, unknown and unloved, to become a soldier in Flanders, how he served with distinction under Sigismund Bathori in the war against the Turks, how he traveled in Russia, Germany, France, Spain and Morocco, to return to England in 1604 a knight and a famous man at the age of 25? They felt they must needs fear so capable and powerful a man.

When the sails of their storm tossed ship finally beat their way between two sheltering arms of land one spring morning and passed a friendly place, where the winds and waves were kind to them, they called the place Point Comfort, and it is still so named. One evening, some days later, they swung 40 miles up a strange river and dropped anchor by a long flat island that lay midstream. A few adventurous souls sprang ashore to see the wonderland whose breath of spring flowers was wafted to them through the evening shadows and whose green trees they could see crowding close to the river bank. The men feasted their sea weary eyes on the gorgeous spring blossoms along the shore. The dogwood, honeysuckle and Judas trees were in bloom. It was "the Moon of Strawberries," and the hungry adventurers found the luscious wild fruit clustered thick on the river bank. Captain Smith, in a glow of joyous enthusiasm, exclaimed: "Heaven and earth have never agreed better in making a place for man's habitation." The original landing place was about 1,500 feet to the west of the present wharf and was swept away by the lapping water of the river many years ago. The rest of the island lies today very much as it did then. According to Ralph Hamor, an early secretary of the colony, it was two and three-fourths miles long and from 300 yards to one and one-fourth miles wide. A neck of land at first connected it with the mainland, but this was washed away in the succeeding years and left "the island of James City" as we now see it. They were religious—these early settlers—and one of their first acts on landing was to stretch an old sailcloth on a tree and give thanks to God that they had at last reached this paradise of their dreams. The company included 54 gentlemen, four carpenters and 12 laborers."

When they landed on the island, May 13, 1607, few knew how to work, nor cared to, until Smith required that all who ate must earn their food. Government was at first a difficult matter, for King James, with ever a love of mystery, had put the names of the councillors in a sealed box, which was not to be opened until the new land was reached. All those named proved failures except Smith, and on the work of this man and the charity of the little Indian princess, Pocahontas, the cornerstone of this great nation may be safely said to have been built.

A triangular fort was build to guard the approach over the neck of land from the mainland, and a palisade 15 feet high protected the log cabins and church that made up the village. Over on the opposite bank a glass factory was in operation as early as 1608. That same year a few more colonists came over among them being Mrs. Forrest and her little 14-year old maid, Anne Burrus. Women were glorious beings to the homeless, wifeless men, and immediately one John Laydon proposed marriage to little Anne. The wedding in the log church was the first Episcopal marriage service in the New World. The next year the first Episcopal baptismal service was said over little Virginia Laydon. John Rolfe adopted the idea of cultivating tobacco from the Indians, and sold his first crop in London for $2.50 a pound. Shortly afterward it became a form of currency in the colony, and before the century was out the women went trading, followed by a cart of green tobacco in charge of their servants.

As the colony prospered better houses were built. A larger church followed the first one, and when my Lord Delaware came over in 1610 to take the governorship he came to church in great state, attended by a red-coated guard of honor, and sat on a velvet chair, with a velvet cushion to kneel upon. He had pews, pulpit and windows of cedar, and every day fresh flowers were placed on the altar. It was here that Pocahontas was married to John Rolfe, a proceeding that caused King James some alarm, for as the heiress of King Powhatan she and her children might inherit the kingdom of Virginia, and so jeopardize the English king's interests there. Perhaps he was a far-seeing monarch, for among the Randolphs, descendants of Pocahontas, the new nation found good leaders in after years. One of this American princess's descendants is Harry St George Tucker, president of the Jamestown exposition.

In 1619 came those two great contradictory influences into America, the General Assembly, by which the people could be represented, and the introduction of negro slaves. In the same year, also, came the shipload of maidens, who were sent as wives for the settlers. The price of each was 120 pounds of tobacco, which was equivalent to $20. For awhile the good minister was kept busy with marriage ceremonies, because the maids were honorable and attractive, and were quickly chosen. More girls came over after this, and the stern governor had to make a law that no maiden should be engaged to more than one suitor at a time. With the women came the love of home. The men were allowed so many acres of land for homesteading, and soon the colony spread out across the river into the forests and plains beyond. Times were so prosperous for awhile that it is said the town cowkeeper was "accoutred in fresh flaming silk." Dale's law required each man to labor from 6 to 10 in the morning, from 2 to 4 in the afternoon, and to attend church daily.

The early colonists had much trouble. All the while the King and the London Company complained because greater returns were not coming in from the new dominions. Once, while the crops wasted, the settlers mined a shipload of yellow sand and sent it to England, but they were doomed to disappointment, for it was worthless. In the spring of 1610 came the starving time. Of the 500 that September had seen on the island, May found only 60 left. Hunger and fever had taken heavy toll, the Indians had given trouble and 30 of the colonists had stolen a ship and turned buccaneers. Those left ate all the animals, and even the skins of the horses. The ship from England was long overdue. How could they know that it had gone ashore on the Bermudas and that the survivors were building other vessels from the wreck and still trying to reach them?

When they had eaten their last ration the white sails of these two roughly made ships showed in the river, and the starving people crawled to the landing to welcome them. But on board the Patience and the Deliverance there were only provisions enough to last 14 days, so it was agreed that they all leave for England by way of Newfoundland and the fishing fields. No one can tell whether these things be coincidence or Providence, but as the four ships with the disheartened colonists left the abandoned settlement and sailed down the river, they met the vessels of Lord de la Ware coming upstream, and returning to "James Citrie" they disembarked and offered a service of thanksgiving in the little log church. And thus our nation was saved.

## ASSIGNMENTS IN INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following orders to officers of the inspector general's department of the army, several of whom are or have been connected with the artillery corps, are announced by the War Department:

Colonel Stephen C. Mills, inspector general, ordered to Governor's Island as inspector general, Department of the East.

Major Warren P. Newcomb, coast artillery, acting inspector general, as assistant to inspector, Department of the East.

Colonel John L. Chamberlain, inspector general, as inspector general Department of California; also of Department of the Columbia, retaining station at San Francisco.

Lieutenant Colonel George L. Anderson, inspector general, as assistant to inspector general, Department of California.

Colonel George F. Chase, inspector general, ordered to Chicago as inspector general Department, of the Lakes.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis H. French, inspector general, as inpsector general Department of Dakota.

Major Jacob G. Galbraith, inspector general, ordered to Omaha as inspector general, Department of the Missouri.

Major Augustus P. Blocksom, inspector general, as assistant, to inspector general, Department of the Columbia, with station at Vancouver Barracks.

Major Adelbert Cronkhite, coast artillery, acting inspector general, ordered to Atlanta as inspector general, Department of the Gulf.

Captain Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., coast artillery, has been detailed for general recruiting service at Columbus Barracks.

Major David J. Rumbough, field artillery, has been detailed to attend the encampment of the organized militia of New York, June 22 to 29.

## WHY PRINCES ARE EDUCATED ABROAD.

[Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Should the Kaiser persist in the intention ascribed to him of sending his son, Prince Augustus William, to spend some months in study at Harvard, he would after all be merely following the example of a number of other royal personages in seeking instruction for his son not only in his own dominions but also abroad. Thus, the present crown prince of Greece was for at least two years an undergraduate of the German University of Heidelberg, where he had many American friends. The present Prince of Wales and his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence, spent a winter at Lausanne in Switzerland for the purpose of attending a course of lectures at the university there, and were likewise for a time at Heidelberg; while their uncle, Alfred Duke of Edinburgh, who died as ruler of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, studied at Bonn during the intervals of his service in the navy. The late King of Spain received his education at the Theresanium at Vienna and at the military college of Sandhurst in England, while his nephews, the Infanta Eulalia's sons, Prince Alfonso and Prince Louis of Spain, after spending several years at the Catholic College of Beaumont, near Windsor, are now at Heidelberg.

Queen Margaret of Italy's only brother, the Duke of Genoa, now ranking admiral of the Italian navy, was educated at Harrow, in England, where several of the sons of the King of Siam and the present Sultan of Zanzibar have also pursued their studies. King George of Greece received his training in the English navy, and was indeed undergoing punishment at the masthead when the representatives of the foreign powers and of the Greek legislature came on board to offer him the Hellenic throne.

The Khedive of Egypt and his younger brother, Prince Mehemet Ali, received their entire education at the Theresanium at Vienna, and Emperor Napoleon III received his education at the schools and universities of Switzerland and his military training in the Swiss army. King Milan of Servia was brought up at the Paris Lycees, where King Peter of Servia likewise received his education, while the Queen of Italy and all her sisters were educated at St. Petersburg at that imperial college presided over and maintained by the two Czarinas, where all the students are ipse facto honorary maids of honor of their majesties. Don Jaime, the eldest son of Don Carlos, was brought up entirely in English schools and for a time wore the uniform of an English officer, namely, as a subaltern of the Rifle Brigade.

The reasons which lead to young scions of royalty being educated abroad rather than in their own country are sometimes of political character, but more often result from a desire that the youngsters should have an opportunity of quiet study, entirely free from any of those interruptions to which their lessons would be subjected at home through their being forced as royal personages to take part in official functions. Moreover, in a foreign land, they are less likely to be treated with that subserviency which is so baneful to the formation of their character, and from which it is almost impossible to escape in the land of their birth. While, however, many members of the reigning houses of Europe have been educated in foreign countries, Prince Augustus William of Prussia will, if he comes, enjoy the distinction of being the first to seek his training in America.

Though no such purpose has been formally divulged, it is now pretty evident that the weather bureau means this year to shorten the season in which ice dealers can oppress the public and to prevent a repetition of last summer's experience.—[New York Tribune.

## DOROTHY TENNANT, A BEAUTY WHO CAN SHOOT.

Miss Dorothy Tennant, the American actress, is a cousin of Mrs. Henry M. Stanley, widow of the famous African explorer. Mrs. Stanley was also Dorothy Tennant, actress, before her marriage, and it is said that she greatly resembled her American cousin when she was at the latter's age. The American Dorothy is from California, knows how to shoot a revolver and can hit a bullseye at thirty feet. One of her great stage successes was in George Ade's play, "The College Widow."

## FISHERMAN MAY BE DROWNED.

Addison Rose of Block Island Fails to Return With the Rest of the Fleet at Night.

After the Block Islanders who went fishing off the Island yesterday morning returned in the afternoon it was found that one, Addison Rose, 23 years of age, a native of the island, was missing. It is feared that his boat, an 11-footer of the regular Block Island type, was capsized during the heavy blow which came up during the afternoon and that Rose, who was alone in the little craft, was drowned.

Rose, with several other men from Block island, left early yesterday morning on a fishing trip. He was alone in the boat, which is one owned by Captain Uriah Dodge. He was seen during the forenoon by others of the fleet some five miles southwest of the island, but so far as known was not seen for some little time before the others set sail for home, about 2 or 3 o'clock. About that time the wind began to increase in violence and before the last of the fleet reached the harbor a stiff breeze was blowing. The point where Rose was last seen is considered one of the worst in the vicinity of Block Island, as the tide is very strong there.

Captain Dodge, seeing and hearing nothing of the young fisherman, drove over to the West harbor, thinking he might have landed there. No one had seen the young man, however, and up to nightfall he had not arrived on the island. The boat he was in has a small naphtha engine, but this would be of little avail in a rough sea, and it is feared the craft was struck and capsized during the afternoon and that the lone occupant was drowned. A thick fog that prevailed the greater part of the day prevented occupants of boats from seeing much of each other, and the absence of one boat from the fleet would not be noticed until the others had reached home after the day's trip. Addison Rose is the son of Enos Rose. The family is one of the oldest on the island.

## PERSONALS.

....Theodore B. Starr, who for more than half a century was in the jewelry business in New York, is dead. His death was due to an apoplectic stroke.

....A dinner will be given to the Secretary of the Treasury, George B. Cortelyou, in New York, May 22, by the postmasters and postal officials of New York state. Mr. Cortelyou began his public career as a clerk in the postoffice and became Postmaster General.

....Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson have been the recipients of much attention during their stay in Paris. Ambassador White presented them to President Fallieres, with whom they took tea at the Elysee Palace, and when they visited Versailles, they were shown the private historic apartments of the palace.

....E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor of the Nebraska State University, formerly president of Brown, was a private in the First Connecticut heavy artillery, known in war times as "Mrs. McClellan's own regiment." In Washington recently he and his remaining fellow-veterans were photographed with Mrs. McClellan in the centre of the group.

....Ambassador Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid have made arrangements for a series of entertainments at Dorchester House little less notable than those of last year. The first will be May 11, when the Prince and Princess of Wales will be Mr. and Mrs. Reid's guests at dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson are among those invited to meet the prince and princess.

....Fraulein Maier, daughter of a stone mason in Wurtemburg, Germany, after studying medicine for some time at home went to England, where she obtained work as housemaid in a wealthy family. In this position she saved enough money to pay for a course in Edinburgh University, where she passed all her examinations with distinction. Now, a full-fledged M. D., she has sailed for China, where she will act as medical adviser for a large mission.

....Gibbon wrote in his memoirs: "The family of Confucius is, in my opinion, the noblest family upon earth. Seventy authentic generations have elapsed from that philosopher to the present chief of his posterity." Six more generations have since elapsed, and the family is still one of China's assets, and its present chief is known as the holy duke. Concerning him a London Times correspondent reports that recently, when the imperial government appropriated $70,000 for a Confucian college at his great ancestor's birthplace, he urged that the new learning be taught there, too.

## THE STRAW HAT'S WAIL.

[W. J. Lampton.]

I tremble as I think of what
Is coming soon to me,
When I must leave the shop where now
I'm cozy as can be,
To go out in the open air,
As straw hats have to do,
When custom calls them to the front
To make their spring debut.

In other years about this time,
When all the world was bright,
And sunshine like a benison
Poured down its warming light,
And blossoms bourgeoned to the air
And birds came forth to sing,
It did me proud indeed to join
The harbingers of spring.

Not gayer in the gladsome days
Were any birds or flowers,
Or sunbeams on the gossamer,
Or moonlit lovers' hours.
Then I the dazzling straw of spring
That, like a bursting bloom
Of beauty on the broad highway,
Dispelled the winter gloom.

My cheerful spirit met the sun,
Reflecting all its rays
In doubled radiance and cheer
That followed dreary days.
I was the straw which showed to all
The way the spring winds blew,
And spring was really spring when I
Came fully into view.

But now—I tremble as I think
How soon will come the day
When I have got to take the road
And shine along the way;
I shiver at the dreadful thought,
And wish there were a law
Compelling spring to warm itself
Before it put on straw.

## FANCIES.

On sultry days our talk we'll choose
In much the way we did of old;
The same fierce epithets we'll use,
But we'll say "hot" instead of "cold."
—[Washington Star.

The hack writer, as a rule, cannot afford to ride in a cab.—[Philadelphia Bulletin.

Many a woman is dressed to kill as the result of a slaughter sale.—[Philadelphia Record.

Mother, don't you think Ethel Jones ought to be ashamed of herself. She took her doll to an afternoon dolls' party in an evening gown.—[Brooklyn Life.

Hoax—He has a great head for mashe.

Joax—How do you know?

Hoax—Look at his hat band.—[Philadelphia Record.

So she married him to reform him. And what was the result?"

"He's so good now that he's shocked at everything she does."—[Brooklyn Life.

"De man dat wins a little money on a boss race," said Uncle Eben, "reminds me of a fish dat managed to git away wif jes' enough of de bait to keep 'im hangin' roun' de hook."—[Washington Star.

Elsie—Grandma, did you ever have a garden?

Grandma—Not that I know of, dear.

Elsie—Well then, whose garden was Ma pokin' round in when she found me under the cabbage leaf?—[Brooklyn Life.

Mama—I don't see how you can make up your mind about him on such a short acquaintance.

She—Well, Mama, perhaps I inherit the ability from you. You seem to have made up your mind about him on almost no acquaintance at all.—[Brooklyn Life.

Tommy had been punished. "Mamma," he sobbed, "did your mamma whip you when you were little?"

"Yes; when I was naughty."

"And did her mamma whip her when she was little?"

"Yes, Tommy."

"And was she whipped when she was little?"

"Yes."

"Well, who started it, anyway?"—[Detroit Free Press.

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Broadway, 181.

## REQUESTS KAISER AS WITNESS.

Court Takes Demand of German Editor Under Consideration.

MUNICH, Bavaria, May 10.—In the suit for calumny brought by Dr. Carl Peters, the former African explorer, against a Socialist newspaper, the Muenchener Post, the editor made the unusual request today that the court take Emperor William's testimony on several points. The court took the request under consideration.

The emperor has never figured as a witness in courts, and if the judge grants the editor's demands the emperor's testimony will be taken by an official of the court at such places as the emperor prescribes.

## SPAIN DELIRIOUS WITH JOY.

King Alfonso, in Honor of Birth, Pardons Thousands of Prisoners.

MADRID, May 10.—The entire country is celebrating tonight with delirious joy the news that the direct male succession to the throne of Spain has been assured. Queen Victoria and the child are both doing well.

Decrees were issued tonight ordering a national holiday throughout Spain for Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

The cabinet met this afternoon, drew up, and later presented to King Alfonso for his signature, decrees transferring the title of heir presumptive from Prince Charles of Bourbon to the new-born prince.

It has been decided that the baptism shall occur Tuesday, at noon. In court circles it is desired to name the baby Carlos, but the matter of his appellation has not yet been definitely decided.

King Alfonso today, in honor of the event, decreed the pardon of thousands of prisoners, including eight persons who were condemned to suffer the death penalty. The press of Spain without reservation rejoices in the birth of the little prince.

## TO LOCK OUT 100,000 MEN.

Germany Facing One of Greatest Strikes in Empire's History.

BERLIN, May 10.—The Master Builders' Association of Berlin and its suburbs today decided unanimously to lock out all masons and bricklayers assisting building workmen, May 18. More than 100,000 men are affected by this decision. This proposed strike, which threatens to be one of the greatest that ever has taken place in Germany, arises from the demand of the men for an eight-hour instead of a nine-hour day.

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Newport Daily News

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907.

Articles on subjects of local or general interest will be gladly received, and will be used if their value warrants and the name of the writer is sent therewith. The name need not necessarily appear in the News.

## TEN PAGES.

### *TAFT AND FORAKER.*

The difficulty with Foraker's position from the first has been that he has no good reason to object to the nomination of Taft for President, and unless he is willing to declare himself a candidate, and show some indications of his ability to secure the nomination, the Republicans of Ohio must be under a strong temptation to support the Secretary of War. Taft and his friends are not trying to prevent Foraker's return to the Senate, and Foraker has never said that he wanted anything more. He has a quarrel with the President, but the President had said several times that he would not be a candidate. Local pride is of course strongly in favor of a local candidate for President, and if Ohio Republicans see a chance to have an Ohio President are they likely to throw it away because Foraker has a fight with Roosevelt?

That is the practical question which addresses itself to every Republican in Ohio. But all Republicans in Ohio who are friends of Taft have a further personal motive for wishing to see him nominated, and all Republicans who are in politics and want favors from the next President feel naturally that their chances would be better with a man from their own state than with a stranger. Consequently Ohio must be for Taft, unless there is some other Ohio candidate with more popularity or better prospects of success in the convention.

Foraker has always had the reputation of being a shrewd politician. His opposition to Taft merely because he is the Roosevelt candidate, when there is no other Ohio aspirant in sight, will do something to discredit this reputation. It looks a little as if in his wrath he had been short-sighted. Undoubtedly he has political power. If he would try for the Presidency himself he might defeat Taft, but short of that he can hardly succeed. The chairman of the state committee, who was selected by the two Senators has come out frankly for Taft, and Foraker will hardly induce his state to throw away a good chance to secure the Presidency for an Ohio man merely to spite the President.

### *A PUGNACIOUS PEACEMAKER.*

Mr. William T. Stead, who has been with us and gone from us after dealing out criticism of almost everything which came within his thought and vision, was hardly an ideal peacemaker, though his mission among us was ostensibly that of the promotion of peace on earth and good will toward men. His attitude toward the subjects which he considered in his public speeches and the violence with which he advanced his more or less peculiar views seemed almost anything but peaceful, while his denunciations of men and measures appeared to embody but little of the spirit of good will. He was sarcastic, cynical and pugnacious in the extreme and it may well be doubted if his mission of peace will be attended by success, or if indeed he may not have done positive injury to the cause of which he was so satisfactory an exponent.

Deserved criticism uttered in a generous and kindly spirit may be accepted, even though it is not pleasant to receive, but such denunciations as Mr. Stead poured forth on almost every public occasion while in this country hardly came within the scope of gracious criticism, but rather proclaimed him a chronic fault-finder and pessimist. He found little indeed to praise anywhere in all the wide world and much to condemn, and often, as it appeared, for the mere sake of condemnation. His views of public questions were pessimistic to the fullest degree. He saw little of good in the world or those who people it and did not hesitate to say so when addressing large audiences. It is not strange, therefore, that he made himself decidedly obnoxious, called down widespread condemnation for his attitude toward public men and matters, and so conducted himself generally that his departure and the end of his diatribes is hailed with general satisfaction.

Such an exhibition of poor taste and bad temper would be unpleasant at any time and under any circumstances, but is worse when made by a man who was here under invitation to speak in behalf of arbitration and peace. He was not expected to voice his antagonism to public men and public measures while accepting an invitation, nor was it anticipated that he would attack everything and everybody in violent and abusive language while on a mission for the advancement of the cause of peace in the world. He violated the dictates of good taste by abusing his privilege as a guest, and showed his inaptitude as a peace envoy by the exhibition of contumacious and pugnacious qualities of message and manner. He was in a word a failure as a representative of arbitration and wore out his welcome almost before he had had time to feel at home, if indeed he so felt at all during his visit.

Of course if a man has ideas which he believes the world ought to know and would be better for knowing he has a right upon a public platform to express those ideas, but it is not necessary to tell all one knows or to say all one thinks, if it is not in harmony with the occasion and the environment. Exception is not taken so much to the holding of such views by Mr. Stead, if he cares to entertain so pessimistic an attitude toward everything as to the expression of that feeling on inopportune occasions and in language not compatible with either true dignity or the peaceful nature of the gatherings before which he spoke. One likes to hear a cheerful note now and then from public men and platform speakers, and dark views and doleful words by wholesale are discouraging and discomfiting. Mr. Stead ought to cheer up a little, and so enable his hearers to retain a more hopeful state of mind. The whole world is not going to the bad, Mr. Stead to the contrary notwithstanding, and even if it were it is not necessary to be so vehement in telling about it. Mr. Stead takes himself ad matters in general too seriously and gloomily. He needs to put on spectacles with a more rosy tint, if he is to be a success as a public instructor and reformer, and especially if he is to continue to pose as an advocate of peace and arbitration he ought to take the chip off his shoulders and calm down a bit.

### *THE MAN WHO DEFEATED THE IMPEACHMENT.*

Announcements of the death of ex-Senator Ross of Kansas are almost invariably coupled with the statement that his vote prevented the impeachment of Andrew Johnson—or, to speak correctly, his removal; the House impeached him before the Senate and the latter did not sustain the impeachment. It is true that there were 35 votes to sustain the impeachment, and 36 were needed, and if Ross had voted guilty Andrew Johnson would have been removed because of a factional quarrel with the dominant element in Congress, and our politics would have taken a long step toward the practices in South American republics.

But there were seven Republican Senators who voted not guilty, and no one of them saved Andrew Johnson more than any of the others. Had Ross been the last Republican to vote there would be some reason for saying that his was the decisive vote, but he was not the last Republican. He was not the last Republican called who voted not guilty, and he was not even the last Republican who voted not guilty about whose vote there was some uncertainty. He was followed by Trumbull of Illinois, a life-long and intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, who voted not guilty, as was expected, and also by Van Winkle of West Virginia, who voted not guilty and about whose vote there was some uncertainty. If any one man more than another prevented the removal of Andrew Johnson it was Van Winkle, the last Republican on the roll-call to vote for acquittal.

The seven Republicans who voted not guilty were Fessenden of Maine, Grimes of Iowa and Trumbull of Illinois, three of the foremost Republicans in the country; Henderson of Missouri, only a little less prominent, Fowler, Ross and Van Winkle. There are few men now who will not admit that the impeachment forced by the most radical elements in the Republican party elements most of which were in 1864 hostile to Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination because he was too moderate for them, was a great blunder, and that the seven Republicans who voted not guilty rendered a great service to the cause of constitutional and orderly government.

### *THE SAN FRANCISCO FIRE LOSS.*

Carefully compiled figures presented to the annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters show that the total property loss by the earthquake and fire in San Francisco was, roughly, $350,000,000. The loss to 243 insurance companies was $175,508,530, represented by 150,000 claims. In addition to this there was a large amount of re-insurance in foreign companies, which makes the total loss to insurance companies throughout the world between $220,000,000 and $225,000,000.

The year 1906 was the worst in the history of fire insurance, the statement being made that the San Francisco disaster swept away not only every dollar of profit previously made by the companies out of underwriting since 1860, but cost them besides $75,708,174 for the period.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, impressed with the necessity of providing a future source of supply for the 5,000,000 ties used annually on its system, is to set out this spring 2,250,000 red oak, Scotch pine, chestnut, locust and catalpa trees in an area of about 1,000 acres at Mount Union, Altoona and Hollidaysburg. This is said to be the most extensive private forest planting on record. It is expected that in 20 years some of the trees will be large enough to cut for ties. The Scotch pine and red oak will not be suitable for cutting for about 30 or 40 years, but are said to make the best ties. This is a good Arbor day story.

The marriage is announced in New York of Mrs. Dickinson, a widow, to Mr. Dickinson, her step-son. Mrs. Dickinson is the wife as well as the step-mother of Mr. Dickinson, and her own mother-in-law. As the wife of her late husband's son she becomes her late husband's daughter-in-law, and in this respect can lay claim to her present husband as her brother-in-law, so there is only a distant relationship between her present husband and her former one. There may possibly be other complications, which may be worked out from the data.

A London physician has bounded into notoriety and popularity by announcing that everybody should eat at least a quarter of a pound of sweet daily. "Nothing," he says. "is more strengthening than sugar. It is possible to work for hours after eating four ounces of chocolate without feeling the slightest fatigue. If I had my way every soldier in the British army should be allowed a quarter of a pound of sweets every day.

Mark Twain is to go to England, to receive from Oxford University the honorary degree of bachelor of letters. Any honor from Oxford will doubtless be appreciated by Mr. Clemens, and he will undoubtedly express his appreciation in characteristic words.

Andrew Carnegie denies that he is the donor of $1,200,000 to Princeton, saying the lake which bears his name is his only gift to the university. It is still a well-kept secret—the name of Princeton's latest benefactor.

The trouble between Mexico and Guatemala has been settled amicably. Mexico will not insist upon its demands and diplomatic relations will not be severed. Another little war spoiled.

Now it will be necessary to find a name, or rather several names, for the Spanish royal baby. Already he is the Prince of the Asturias, and other distinctive titles will follow.

The longshoremen's strike continues to spread in New York, much to the discomfort of steamship lines and numerous trades which depend on daily shipments.

May has thus far an unbroken record. It has not given a thoroughly pleasant day, and most of them have been decidedly unpleasant.

Spain is having a three days' holiday in honor of the heir to the throne.

### LIFE OF HARRY THAW'S CHIEF LAWYER.

[New Broadway Magazine.]

In New York legal circles no figure has stood out with greater emphasis, for the past few months, than that of Delphin Michael Delmas, the California lawyer who has established himself in Manhattan with Henry T. McPike as a partner. One of the most celebrated criminal lawyers of the country, known as the "Napoleon of the California bar," he is the latest star whom the magnetic metropolis has drawn to itself from out the American legal firmament. Called here in the Thaw case, with the magnificent retainer of $100,000, Mr. Delmas decided that it was worth while to permanently change his residence from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast.

A man of the broadest culture and education, it may be expected that he will impress his personality on the East as he has already done on the West, where San Francisco knows him as one of the most active, public spirited of citizens. He is a Democrat in politics, and was sent as delegate-at-large to the Democratic National convention held at St. Louis in 1904. His public career began with his admission to the California bar in 1866. In 1868 he was made district attorney of Santa Clara county. In 1885 he became regent of the University of California.

Mr. Delmas was born in France, April 14, 1844, and, with his parents, moved to California in his early boyhood. He was educated at Santa Clara College, graduating in 1862 with the degree of A. B. He received later, from the same institution, the degree of A. M. in 1863, and Ph. D. in 1903. In 1865 he graduated from the Yale Law School. His marriage to Miss Pauline Hoge occurred April 7, 1869. Their residence was, for a time, at San Jose, where Mr. Delmas practised as a young lawyer before removing to San Francisco.

The Parker and Martin will cases in San Francisco brought him into general notice. The suit which carried his fame all over the country, however, was the contest over the millions of the late Senator Fair. He represented the contestants, Mrs. Craven, and met one of his infrequent defeats. His fee in the case, however, was estimated at something between $75,000 and $180,000. For defending a libel suit against Claus Spreckels he earned $50,000.

The salient qualities which have shaped Mr. Delmas' success through the years during which he has made himself a great lawyer, were clearly outlined for the New York public, and for the world, during the progress of the Thaw trial. Firm of purpose, he knows how to marshal lesser personalities and focus their energies in the channels through which his own are directed. Smooth, suave, smiling, he can meet a situation meant for his defeat, and gracefully take the laurels of the engagement for himself. Nor has Mr. Delmas' adjustment to his New York environment been without an illuminating flash of humor. All Broadway rippled with merriment when, with the naive air of a tenderfoot in town, the great lawyer, in the course of a carefully prepared address, referred to the Tenderloin as "a portion of your city I do not know, but which I assume is—ah—some disreputable district."

## AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

### Change of Date for the Providence Old Home Week.

Proposed Free Delivery to Suburban Purchasers—New Woolen Association.

A change in the date of the Providence Old Home Week celebration from the last three days in July and the first three days in August, which had been unofficially suggested for the event, to the week previous, July 21 to 27, inclusive; the setting apart of the last day as "Merchants' day," and the appointment of Captain Charles H. Rollins of Boston as assistant director of the enterprise, were three of the principal items of business at the meeting of the executive council and executive committee yesterday afternoon. Two committees were created, the merchants' and the decorative committees, and William H. Thurber and Colonel H. Anthony Dyer were appointed, respectively their chairmen. The executive committee voted also to request the city council to appropriate $10,000 toward defraying the expenses of the celebration.

The establishing of a free delivery of goods bought from Providence merchants to purchasers from other communities within a radius of 50 miles, with a view to increasing the territory which will depend upon local stores as its base of supplies, is under consideration by several prominent Providence tradesmen. It is probable that the movement will see its consummation in fact before long, according to statements made. The object is to centralize the work of shipping goods to purchasers, and at the same time insure prompt deliveries and minimize the cost. Through the promptness of deliveries it is believed that the majority of towns to the eastward and westward may be brought into closer business relations with Providence, and that the commercial status of the city will be correspondingly advanced through the working out of the project.

Eighteen Rhode Island woolen and worsted manufacturing concerns are identified with the new American Association of Wollen and Worsted Manufacturers, which was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York at Albany Thursday, of this week. Its purpose, as stated in the constitution, is to promote the interests of individuals and concerns engaged in this line of manufactures in the United States. Joseph E. Fletcher of the Coronet Worsted Company, whose mills are at Mapleville in Burrillville, is president of the new association. Mr. Fletcher says the association has 160 active members and 60 associate members, and that the next meeting will be one of the largest gatherings of representative mill men ever seen in this country. The report of the corporation of this association has recalled the rumors of a big combination of woolen mills to fight the American Woolen Company, in which it has been stated that Charles Fletcher of Providence and John P. Wood and Charles Porter of Philadelphia are the moving spirits. Denials of the truth of these rumors have been made from time to time, but in Boston manufacturing circles it is still maintained that such a combination has been contemplated, that Charles Fletcher is tacitly back of it, and that some of the largest independent mills in the country have had the project under consideration. Joseph E. Fletcher, who is the son of Charles Fletcher, when asked if the new association of which he is president had any connection with the reported combination against the American Woolen Company, not only replied in the negative, but again said that neither he nor his father was interested in any combination of woolen mills in the country, either existing or contemplated.

A stubborn fire in the heart of the business district of Providence last evening caused a loss of approximately $15,000 to Lazarus & Griess, furriers and habit makers, at 137 Mathewson street, while other tenants of the building suffered from smoke and water to the extent of $3,000 more. Two men who were in an office on the fourth floor made their escape only by crawling on their hands and knees through the thick smoke which filled the building. There is a decided difference of opinion as to the cause of the fire, Chief Steere claiming that spontaneous combustion in a pile of furs in the storeroom at the rear is responsible, while the men who were in the building say they heard the noise of an explosion. The blaze started in the rear room of the store, which is on the first floor of the Lederer building, and had a good start before it was discovered. A patrolman saw smoke coming out of the transom of the store, but before he could sound an alarm a citizen pulled a box. When the firemen arrived the whole first floor was filled with smoke, the burning furs causing a smudge which defied the department for some time. The art store of Walter H. Wood, at 141 Mathewson street, was threatened for a few minutes, but the firemen kept the flames away from it, the only damage being caused by smoke and a little water in the work room at the rear.

Among the duties devolving upon the State Board of Agriculture, which will hold a meeting next Tuesday, is the election of a cattle commissioner for Kent county, to take the place of John E. Whittle, who recently died. C. R. Magoon of East Greenwich, who is prominently identified with the Grange, is an announced candidate for the position. The office carries a salary of $4 per day while the incumbent is actually employed in the discharge of his duties, and on an average amounts to an emolument of perhaps $50 per month. The State Board of Agriculture will probably consider at its meeting a series of rules and regulations relating to the discharge of his duties by the gypsy and browntail moth official exterminator, A. Edward Stone, who was appointed recently by Governor Higgins. Mr Stone will have in charge the expenditure of a $10,000 appropriation under the direction of the state board.

A sectional iron fence, similar in plan but varying in design from that which surrounds Brown University, is to be erected along the Lloyd Avenue boundary of the Moses Brown School, in Providence. The new memorial gates which are being erected by Joshua L. Bailey and sons in memory of Mrs. Bailey are nearing completion, and the new fence will be put up as rapidly as possible. It will be in sections, each of which, it is expected, will be contributed by a class of the school. The frontage on Lloyd avenue is about 500 feet.

### LOBBYISTS AT WASHINGTON.

[Gibson Gardner in Success Magazine.]

The number and the strength of the lobbies which are seeking to influence legislation at Washington in effect constitute a "Third House" of Congress. There are the prohibition and the liquor lobbies, butting heads at every session; there is the free art lobby, th lobby of the Pilots' Trust of Chesapeake Bay, and Dr. Theron C. Stearns lobbying for adulterated foods. There is a free seed lobby and a lobby against free seeds; there are lobbies maintained by government departments, and lobbies against the governmental lobbies.

There is reason for all this growth and power of the special interest, and its corresponding growth and power in the Third House. For 40 years the United States has been in a period of industrial development. In 1864 the country was young; a great war had depleted its wealth, and the chief business of the government was to encourage business. This, for 40 years, the government has done. The voice of the interest" has been paramount.

But that period has ended. The fostered child has become a giant. The special interest no longer asks: it demands. The power of government has been attacked and throttled by the allied special interests. And the people—they who are the source of all power and the end of all government—have been scorned and disregarded.

But the people are not downed. They have the power and they know the government belongs of right to them. They know that favors they have granted to the special interests have not developed into vested rights. They know that individual freedom is the end of government; and they propose that individual freedom, peace, and profit be considered for a change. Of government by and for the special interests there has been enough. The new era is an era of the people.

The sign is good, the prospect full of hope. Protest and agitation show an awakening of the public conscience—and this is but another name for patriotism. Things are better for exposure. Light is sanitary. Muck well raked and subjected to the sunshine grows fine crops.

A new line of Folding and Reclining Go-Carts from Heywood Bros. and Wakefield Co., $2.25, $3.50 to $6. New styles, nice patterns. New Postal Cards, Hazard Memorial School, St. John's Church, Emmanuel Church, etc.

DANIEL E. SULLIVAN,
Old City Hall Novelty Shop.
Tel. 665.

### JAMESTOWN PROBATE NOTICES.

Probate Court of the Town of Jamestown, R. I.

**Estate of Charles A. Ray.**

At a meeting of the Probate Court of the Town of Jamestown, R. I., held April 25th, 1907, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Charles A. Ray late of said Jamestown, R. I., deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the 27th day of May at 1:30 o'clock, P. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Jamestown for consideration: and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Daily News.

WM. F. CASWELL, Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of Jamestown, R. I.

**Estate of John J. Lee.**

At a meeting of the Probate Court of the Town of Jamestown held April 25th, 1907, Marietta Lee, Executrix of the Will of John J. Lee late of said Jamestown, deceased, presents her first and final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, and the same is received, and referred to the 27th day of May at 1:30 o'clock, P. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Jamestown, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Daily News.

WM. F. CASWELL, Clerk.

Skelly's Magic Salve.

We, the undersigned, R. B. Skelly and M. B. Atwater, wish to announce that we are prepared to fill orders for Skelly's Magic Salve in any quantity promptly. We guarantee our salve to cure Piles, Burns, Cuts, Chapped Hands, Open Sores, Eczema and all skin eruptions. For Scratches and Galls on horses it has no equal. Sure cure for cow's sore teats. We will cheerfully refund money if it fails to do what we say. If in doubt send for free sample and testimonials. Sole agents for White Blacking Co's. Harness Soap. We also sell all kinds of Rubber Stamps.

R. B. SKELLY & CO.,
Factory and Office, Scott's Wharf, Newport, R. I.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND VEGETABLES. Governor's Island, N. Y., April 12, 1907. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, in accordance with specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 3, War Dep't., Office of Commissary Gen'l, Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1907, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 a. m., May 13, 1907, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef required during year beginning July 1, 1907: Levett, McKinley, Preble, Williams, Me.; Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Andrews, Banks, Revere, Rodman, Strong, Warren, Mass.; Adams, Greble, Mansfield, R. I.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, Watervliet Arsenal, West Point, Hamilton, Jay, Niagara, Ontario, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, Wood, H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Hancock, Mott, N. J.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; DuPont, Del.; Howard, McHenry, Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Hunt, Monroe, Myer, Va.; Henry Barracks, San Juan, P. R., and also by Commissary, Post of San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan of refrigerated beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time, at respective points named, for beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Also proposals for fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required during six months beginning July 1, 1907, will be received and opened at same time at West Point, N. Y.; Monroe, Va.; Henry Barracks and San Juan, P. R. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Beef (or Vegetables) to be opened May 13, 1907," and must be addressed to commissary at place to be supplied. H. B. Osgood, Col., Chief Com'y.

### THE WEATHER.

BOSTON, May 11, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity—Fair; continued cool tonight; Sunday fair, with slowly rising temperature; light to fresh northerly to westerly winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

A storm that developed over the Ohio valley during Friday moved eastward to the coast, and is central this morning off Nantucket, with barometer of 29.56 inches. The attending unsettled conditions caused general rains in the eastern Gulf and Atlantic coast states, with light snow in parts of the lower Lake region and New England. This morning the weather had cleared, except on the Middle and North Atlantic coasts, where rain or snow continued, and was clear in all sections of the country elsewhere. The centre of the high pressure is over Wisconsin, with barometer of 30.26 inches, and moving slowly southeastward. The Pacific low pressure has moved eastward to the Missouri river. The temperature is higher in the Western states, but remains low for the season elsewhere. In New England, at 8 a. m., it was between 32 and 38. At New York it was 42, Washington 48, New Orleans 70, St. Louis 36, Chicago 38, and San Francisco 52.

J. W. Smith,
Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

| | 8 h | 12 h | 14 h |
|---|---|---|---|
| Temperature, | 42 | 44 | 48 |
| Barometer, | 29.77 | 29.77 | 29.78 |
| Wind, | N | N | N |
| Weather, | Rain | Cloudy | Clear'g |

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

SATURDAY, MAY 11.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sun rises | 4 h 28 m |
| Sun sets | 18 h 53 m |
| Moon rises | 4 h 58 m |
| Length of day | 14 h 25 m |
| Day's increase | 5 h 24 m |
| High water | 6 h 54 m; 19 h 12 m |

SUNDAY, MAY 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sun rises | 4 h 26 m |
| Sun sets | 18 h 51 m |
| Moon sets | — h — m |
| Length of day | 14 h 22 m |
| Day's increase | 5 h 21 m |
| High water | 7 h 35 m; 19 h 51 m |

MONDAY, MAY 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sun rises | 4 h 25 m |
| Sun sets | 18 h 56 m |
| Moon sets | 20 h 12 m |
| Length of day | 14 h 31 m |
| Day's increase | 5 h 27 m |
| High water | 8 h 16 m 20 h 39 m |

TUESDAY, MAY 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sun rises | 4 h 24 m |
| Sun sets | 18 h 57 m |
| Moon sets | 21 h 08 m |
| Length of day | 14 h 33 m |
| Day's increase | 5 h 29 m |
| High water | 8 h 56 m; 21 h 09 m |

Moon's Phases.

New Moon, May 12, 3 h 59 m, E.
First Quarter, May 20, 8 h 28 m, E.
Full Moon, May 27, 3 h 18 m, W.
Last Quarter, June 3, 0 h 20 m, E.

NEW TODAY.



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TO INSURE INSERTION ON THE DAY DESIRED CHANGES OF ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE SENT IN THE NIGHT BEFORE.

FOR RENT.
Small Unfurnished Cottage
On Perry Street.
HERBERT L. DYER,
Bellevue Avenue and Bath Road.
Branch Office, 64 Broadway.

GAS, STEAM and WATER PIPING,
Electric Wiring and Sheet Metal Work.
Philip F. Conroy,
181 Thames Street. Phone 817.

TWO TENEMENT PROPERTY
For Sale on a street from Thames street to Spring street, a double-tenement house in good order. Property is within a short walk to the post-office. $4,200.
HENRY BULL, Jr.,
Insurance and Real Estate,
183 Thames Street,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Devoil's Reception
At Odd Fellows' Hall, Thursday Night May 16. Howard's Orchestra.
All pupils, former and present, are invited. There will be some nice stage dancing, confetti, etc., as usual. Please extend this invitation to your friends. Tickets 50c. Dancing from 9 to 1. A good time may be expected.

THE NEWPORT JOURNAL AND WEEKLY NEWS.

C. A. Hilcke,
BOOKBINDER,
Over Hart's Book Store
202 THAMES STREET.
NEWPORT, R. I.
Formerly 242 Thames St. Tel. 1721

(Established 1887.)
FURNISHED SUMMER COTTAGES FOR RENT
In Newport and Jamestown, R. I.
Rents from $300 upward.
Please write, stating your requirements, to
A. O'D. TAYLOR, Real Estate Agent, 132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I. and Narragansett Ave., Jamestown, R.I. Or New York Agents, WHITEHOUSE & PORTER, 573 Fifth Avenue.

DIED

RAFFERTY—In this city, 10th inst., at the residence of his brother-in-law, John B. Modinf, 26 [illegible] road, Daniel, son of the late John and Bridget Rafferty, aged 65 years.
Funeral Sunday, May 12, at 2 P. M., to St. Mary's Church at 2:30. Burial in St. Columba's Cemetery by carriage road. Relatives and friends are invited.

WARD—In Middletown, 9th inst., Harriet Newell, widow of Gilbert L. Ward, aged 71 years, 8 months, 17 days.
Prayer at her late residence, Bliss road, Monday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock. Funeral services at the Methodist Church, Four Corners, at 2:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited.

DRAKE—In North Bellingham, Mass., 10th inst., Frances Howe Slocum, wife of John Manly Drake, in her 70th year.

BOONE—In this city, 11th inst., Georgianna T., widow of Samuel R. Boone, and youngest daughter of the late George C. Shaw, Esq.
Funeral services from Second Baptist Church, Monday, 13th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HARRINGTON—In Fall River, 9th inst., Margaret, wife of Patrick Harrington.

CRAIG—In Fall River, 9th inst., Mary Doran, widow of John Craig.

CARROLL—In Fall River, 10th inst., Maria, wife of Michael Carroll.

DRIVER—In Providence, 10th inst., Ann Sunderland, widow of Richard Driver, in her 73d year.

HASKELL—In Providence, 10th inst., Lucia Brown Haskell, in her 83d year.

MERRITY—In Providence, 10th inst., Peter Merrity.

SANFORD—In Providence, 10th inst., Harriet, wife of Peleg A. Sanford, in her 90th year.

CHANDLER—In Auburn, 10th inst., Arthur Talbot Chandler, in his 21st year.

TRIPP—In East Providence, 10th inst., Georgia F., wife of Thomas S. Tripp.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

BUILDING LOT, FOR SALE
Size 37 ft. 6 in. front By 75 ft. deep.
Price $250.
$20 down. $10 per month.
Liberal discount for Cash.
Full particulars on application.
C. H. WRIGHTINGTON,
Telephone 770. 57 Bellevue Ave.

Ornamental Trees
EVERGREENS, HYDRANGEAS, CLEMATIS, CRIMSON RAMBLERS and FLOWERING SHRUBS OF MANY VARIETIES.
WILSON'S NURSERIES, Middletown, R.I.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
Good Sound Work Horse.
Roan, between 9 and 10 years old. Apply S. Tinson, Gypsum Lane, Middletown.

GERANIUMS.
Anyone desiring handsome plants for their beds or tubs will do well to call at the R. J. Grinnell Estate Greenhouses. Inquiries solicited by mail. C. L. Grinnell, Melville Station, or telephone 1113-1.

Edison Standard Phonograph
For sale, with records. Address Box A, Daily News Office.

Light Brahma Eggs for Hatching.
15 for 75c. or $4 a hundred.
BARKER BUILDING & REALTY CO
Fort Hill Farm, Middletown.

100 Bicycle Bargains,
(New and Second-Hand.) Puncture Proof Tire. Repairing and Sundries. VINING'S CYCLE STORE, Little Store Opposite Wyatt's, Broadway. Tel. 87.

TYPEWRITERS.
All makes, factory rebuilts, cheap. Neilan Typewriter Exchange, 414 Banigan building, Providence, R. I.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ROADS.

## Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a section of State highway in the towns of South Kingstown and Charlestown, about 35,480 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of Portsmouth, about 26,400 feet in length; a section of State highway in the towns of Little Compton and Tiverton, about 31,650 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of Scituate, about 23,760 feet in length; a section of State highway in the town of New Shoreham about 2,580 feet of land will be received by the State Board of Public Roads at its office, State House, Providence, R. I., until 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1907, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon blanks to be furnished by the Board.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of $200, payable to the State of Rhode Island.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to give preference to towns or cities in accordance with section No. 5 of chapter 352 of the Public Laws.

Plans, specifications and drawings may be examined at the office of the State Board of Public Roads at the State House, Providence, R. I., on and after WEDNESDAY, 8th day of May, 1907, every week day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., excepting Saturdays and holidays.

JOHN H. EDWARDS,
ROBERT B. TREAT,
FREDERICK E. PERKINS,
WILLIAM C. PECKHAM,
JOHN F. RICHMOND,
State Board of Public Roads.

MENDED FREE.
Send your Lace Curtains to be laundered and if torn will mend them without sewing and put them in first-class order. Also family washing done at reasonable prices by hand. Mme. Mathes, 4 Merton avenue. Tel. 1530.

On Lake Winnipesaukee—
A completely furnished cottage on an acre and a half of grounds kept up by the owner. Very near the RAILROAD station and STEAMBOAT. Within 100 feet of the lake. Boating, bathing and fishing. Will rent for the summer at a VERY MODERATE rent. This is a great chance for a change of air.
APPLY TO
RICHARD C. DERBY,
136 Bellevue Avenue.

DR. W. S. SHERMAN
Will be at his office, 120 Spring street during the winter months.

# PEACE OUTLOOK NOT VERY BRIGHT.

## Contending Forces in San Francisco Defiant.

### Governor Accompanies Cars in Burned District.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—The efforts to run the cars today down through the burned district furnished the additional attraction of having Governor Gillette, Adjutant General J. B. Lauck and Brigadier General Wankowski present as eye-witnesses of the behavior of the mob. The police assembled in force, and their ability to cope with any riotous demonstrations by persons in sympathy with the strikers was closely watched by the governor and his military chiefs, who accompanied him. The governor was thus in a position to decide whether the assistance of the state's soldiers is required.

The heads of the contending forces still continue to issue statements to the public. The railroad officials assert that their cars will be run in the face of all opposition, at the same time ignoring the existence of the Carmen's Union and the protests which it makes through its president. The outlook for peace is anything but bright, and the defiant attitude assumed on both sides suggests a fight to the finish.

A large force of strike breakers arrived here today, and 400 of them were housed at the Valencia street barn. The new men are under contract with the company for $3.50 a day, with board and lodging.

The committee of 50 and the conciliatory committee of the labor council are still working to secure a settlement of the existing industrial troubles, but their efforts are not attended with much success.

### HEAVY SNOWFALL IN BOSTON.

#### This Storm Follows Four Days of Rain or Cloudy Weather.

BOSTON, May 11.—A heavy downfall of snow, which even the official weather observer admitted to be very unusual for so late in the spring, visited Boston and its suburbs today, following a rainfall which had reached .8 of an inch when the official measurement was taken at 8 o'clock this morning. Yesterday, after four days of rain or cloudy weather, the sky was clear, and the temperature rose rapidly until it reached an official maximum of 72 degrees. In the evening, however, the clouds gathered again and the temperature fell steadily. At 10:30 the rain commenced, and the mercury had dropped to 53. At 8 o'clock today the thermometer registered its lowest mark of the morning, 37.5, and the snow had commenced to fall.

#### Ground Covered with Snow in Rockland.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 11.—A thick snowstorm was in evidence along the coast early today. At 8:30 o'clock snow had been falling three hours, and the ground was covered with a thin layer. Green grass one or two inches high protruding through the snow presented an unusual spectacle.

### VERY COLD AND UNSEASONABLE

#### New York City Spared Snowfall of Other Sections of the Country.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Although New York city was spared the snowfall which covered the ground to the depth of several inches throughout the upper portion of the state extremely cold and unseasonable weather prevailed. During the forenoon there were indications that the stormy conditions were passing. The forecaster promised a cold night, accompanied by frost, and a fair but cold Sunday.

#### Sleighing at Rome, N. Y.

ROME, N. Y., May 11.—At Lee Center 8 miles north of here, six inches of snow fell last night, and sleighs were in use this morning.

#### Rochester Surprised to Seen Snow on Ground.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 11.—Rochesterians awoke this morning to find the ground covered with snow.

#### Snowing in Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 11.—A blinding snow and hail storm set in here at 11 o'clock this morning.

### A CHARITY ORGANIZATION EXPERIENCE.

The Charity Organization Society had an interesting experience recently, which might serve as a type not uncommon to the society or to any one interested in trying to help his fellowmen.

Through some family trouble, a woman was left alone with several little children and by the police department was sent to the society for advice. Every effort was made by the church and friends to conciliate the contending parties and to put the family on a normal footing again, but in vain. Strong efforts were made to have the father contribute toward the support of his children, which he refused to do except on the condition that they be taken away from the mother, which the society refused to consider. Then an effort was made to force support by the father, but through some legal technicality this was not possible.

All this skirmishing lasted about two years and during this time the family was supported by the church and the societies interested, the mother contributing what she thought she could in labor. During these two years the feeling was strong in the society that the woman was not doing her best to be independent, and after the winter was over it was decided to withdraw much of the aid and force her to make more effort for her family. She immediately rose to the emergency, made her own plans about work, and is no longer receiving relief.

### GUATEMALAN SPIRIT FEARED.

#### Cabrera Government Resorting to Force to Uphold Control.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Guatemalan government has released C. L. Lullen and Marshall F. Stearns, the two American citizens arrsted in Guatemala city on the charge of alleged complicity in the attempted assassination of President Estrada Cabrera.

It is stated here that the revolutionary spirit in Guatemala is greatly feared, and that the Cabrera government is evidently resorting to the use of force in order to uphold its control.

### ARTILLERY ASSIGNMENTS.

#### Appointment of Officers to the Coast and Field Branches of the Service.

In the assignment of officers of the artillery corps to the coast artillery, announced this week, are the following:

Lieutenant Colonels—John P. Wisser, George F. E. Harrison, John R. Williams, William B. Homer, George L. Anderson, William H. Coffin, Albert Todd, Adam Slaker, Henry H. Ludlow, William R. Hamilton, Clarence Deems, John V. White, Erasmus M. Weaver, Frederick Marsh, Charles G. Woodward and Samuel E. Allen.

Majors—Frederick S. Strong, Albert C. Blunt, William C. Rafferty, Warren P. Newcomb, Charles L. Phillips, Charles J. Bailey, Clarence P. Townsley, George F. Barney, Willard F. Harmon, Adelbert Cronkhite, Charles H. Hunter, Stephen M. Foote, John C. W. Brooks, George T. Bartlett, Charles A. Bennett, Henry C. Davis, Thomas Ridgway, John W. Buckman, William P. Stone, Ira A. Haynes, Willoughby Walke, William F. Hancock, Isaac N. Lewis, Elisha S. Benton, Harry L. Hawthorne, Cornelius DeW. Willcox, John D. Barnette, Elmer W. Hubbard, John K. Cree, Gustave U. S. Stevens, Richmond P. Davis, Wirt Robinson, George F. Landers, George W. Gatchell, Oscar I. Straub, Hermann C. Schumm, Alfred M. Hunter, John L. Hayden, Eugene T. Wilson, Edmund M. Blake, Wilmot E. Ellis, William G. Haan, Sidney S. Jordan and Morris K. Barroll.

Among the 224 captains assigned to the coast artillery are Henry D. Todd, Jr., Clint C. Hearn, Frank G. Mauldin, Daniel W. Ketcham, George Blakely, Arthur W. Chase, Samuel A. Kephart, William Chamberlaine, Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., John C. Gilmore, Jr., Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Lloyd England, Earl D'A. Pearce, Arthur S. Conklin, Samuel C. Nestal, Philip R. Ward, Robert E. Wyllie, Harry L. Steele, Harrison Hall, John T. Geary, Henry M. Merriam, E. B. Martindale, Jr., Hermann W. Schull, Francis W. Cooke, Richard T. Ellis, Henry H. Sheen, James R. Pourie, Louis S. Chappelaer, Samuel S. O'Connor, Francis W. Ralston, Michael H. Barry, John Storck, Willis C. Metcalf, Roy I. Taylor.

The following are the lieutenant colonels and majors assigned to the field artillery:

Lieutenant Colonels—Lotus Niles, Edward T. Brown, Charles W. Foster, Eli D. Hoyle, Granger Adams, Edward E. Gayle.

Majors—Edwin St. J. Greble, David J. Rumbough, Charles G. Treat, George W. Van Duzen, Edward A. Miller, John Conklin, Samuel D. Sturgis, Lucien G. Berry, John E. McMahon, Charles T. Menoher, T. Bently Mott, Ernest Hinds, Payton C. Marsh, William L. Kenly.

Seventy captains are assigned to the field artillery, including the following: George G. Gately, Leroy S. Lyon, Tiernan N. Horn, Otho W. B. Farr, Dwight E. Aultman, Adrian S. Fleming, Albert J. Bowley, Harry G. Bishop, Willard D. Newhill, Fox Connor, Henry L. Newbold, Conard H. Lanza, Ralph S. Granger, Charles C. Pulls, Clarence Deenas, Jr.,

Among the 68 first lieutenants assigned to the field artillery are William P. Ennis, Dennis H. Currie, Albert S. Fuger, Thomas E. Selfridge, Francis W. Honeycutt, Charles S. Blakely.

### MANY KINDS OF WEATHER.

The weather has been varied for some time, but perhaps not more varied in the same number of hours than it has been since yesterday afternoon. A chill, strong southwester made it feel decidedly wintry. Just before 6 o'clock there was a thunderstorm which after some rain cleared away, the wind dying and the weather coming out warm, the thermometer taking a big jump. During the night a severe thunderstorm, with rain and a superabundance of lightning, struck in, and it "blew great guns." Morning came with the wind northeast and chilly. It threatened rain, and actually did rain at times. It cleared, the sun came out, the wind shifted, and things looked promising. Then the wind went back to the old quarter, the sun took a rest and again it rained, April fashion.

### THE MT. ZION CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

The Mt. Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church will observe the fifty-fourth anniversary of the church, beginning tomorrow and continuing through the coming week. Monday evening Bishop Derrick will give a lecture on "Men of Color Falsely Indicted Before the Bar of Public Opinion." Tuesday evening there will be an entertainment by the men's club of the church. Wednesday will be members' night, with a roll-call and an old folks' concert, under the direction of senior and junior stewardesses; Thursday evening there will be a drama, "The Hartville Shakespeare Club," given under the direction of Mrs. Josephine Riley by the Girls' Arnett Club; Friday there will be a cantata, "Cinderella in Flower Land," by the Sunday School, under the direction of Mrs. Julia Black. The anniversary observance will conclude Sunday, May 19, when Rev. H. K. Spearman, B. D., of Lynn, Mass., will preach morning and evening.

### LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mrs. H. A. Rice will open her Washington Street house May 16.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Lewton are in Providence for a few days.

—A number of the attaches of the submarine boats gave a dinner at the United States Hotel last night.

—Mr. and Mrs. James H. Brown will observe the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage this evening at their home at 28 Carey street.

—Mr. W. H. Mitchell, a well known electrician, upon the advice of five physicians, has gone to Wallum pond for treatment for tuberculosis.

—G. G. Dominick, E. P. Albee, H. E. Kibbe and J. D. T. Trail of New York and E. H. Winsor of Boston are registered at the Perry House.

—Arrivals at the United States Hotel include T. Easton and J. H. Davidson of Boston; E. H. Wallman, M. J. Murphy and W. H. Marlin of New York; Charles M. Warren of Philadelphia and James H. Berry of St. Louis.

—The fishermen had a little more luck today with scup, and several catches of half a barrel are reported, the Seaconnet River Oyster Company boat still being high line, with 300 pounds. The company shipped 15 barrels of fish today. Captain Ollie Hicks landed 400 pounds of striped bass, the best catch of the season. Tew Bros. also landed a good fare of striped bass yesterday.

—The alterations to submarine boat Lake had so far advanced by 10:30 this morning that no more supplies were needed from the shore. So she towed her tender, schooner yacht Vesta from Perry Mill wharf and anchored in the harbor, off Commercial wharf, where the work was continued under cover of the canvas under which the men have been working in the rain, and which acts also as a shield to keep people from seeing what is being done.

# SPAIN REJOICED ALL NIGHT LONG.

## Dawn Breaking When Weary Crowds Went Home.

### Illuminations and Fireworks in Honor of Prince's Birth.

MADRID, May 11.—There was little sleep in Spain last night. The public rejoicing over the birth of an heir to the throne continued everywhere until almost morning. In the provinces the church bells were rung, there was music in the streets of the various towns, and alms were distributed to the poor. The capital was brilliantly illuminated, there was a great display of fireworks, regiments of soldiers marched through the streets, which were thronged, and the cars were crowded until almost daylight. By the king's order a sumptuous supper was served at midnight to the troops composing the garrisons throughout Spain. Dawn was breaking when the weary crowds sought their homes.

Queen Victoria and her baby passed a satisfactory night, and this morning the condition of both mother and child was pronounced excellent. During the day the ceremony of the inscription of the prince's birth on the registers of the state and of the royal family took place.

### A POLITICAL COURTESY.

#### Liberal Leader Advises Party to Attend Opening of Parliament.

MADRID, May 11.—Ex-Premier Morele, the Liberal leader, out of consideration for the royal family advised the Liberals to attend the opening of the Parliament May 13, but to abstain from attending thereafter, as a protest against the reactionary policy of the Maura cabinet.

#### Italy's King Congratulates Alfonso.

ROME, May 11.—King Victor Emmanuel sent a telegram to King Alfonso, warmly congratulating him on the birth of an heir to the throne, and expressing his most cordial wishes for the prosperity of the Spanish royal family.

### LATHAM REGAINS TITLE.

#### Defeats Fairs in Match for World's Tennis Championship.

LONDON, May 11.—In a match for the world's professional tennis championship and a side bet of $2,500, Peter Latham, the former champion, today defeated Cecil (Punch) Fairs, holder of the title, by 7-5. The match, which was for the best of 13 sets, was distributed over three days, May 6, 8 and 11. Jay Gould acted as referee.

### BOTHA LEAVES FOR TRANSVAAL.

#### African Premier Summoned to Bid Farewell to King Edward.

LONDON, May 11.—General Botha, premier of the Transvaal, who has been the lion of the colonial premiers, left Southampton for South Africa today. The enormous crowds of people which bade him farewell at the railroad station here testified to the general's popularity. General Botha was especially summoned to Buckingham palace today to bid farewell to King Edward.

### TEN MILE ENDURANCE RUN.

#### Octopus Also Makes Tests With One Engine, Not Required by the Board.

Submarine Octopus made a ten-mile endurance run today, on which the engines registered at the end but 42 turns more than the standardization figures called for in that distance. This is looked upon as a great piece of figuring in the engine room. During this run the ship was partly trimmed and ready for diving, though running under gasoline engines. The speed was 9.89 knots.

This test was on the board list of work to be done, but there were two other trials during the outing which were at the request of the boat people. She made three runs over the measured mile with one engine, which at the same time was charging batteries, and the speed thus made with the division of power was 7.29 knots. She also ran the same course with one engine, but without battery drag, and made a speed of 7.92 knots.

It is expected that the Octopus will go out again Monday for the completion of her manoeuvering trials, which were abandoned yesterday because of the fog. If the weather is not suitable it is proposed to give the batteries an endurance test at the wharf. The Octopus is now three quarters done, and it is the desire of her owners to complete their work here by the last of next week.

The Lake people are to report to the board this afternoon, and it is probable, since they are supposed to be in need of som private trials before they make official runs, that they will be willing to let the Octopus go ahead to the point where there will be double work, the sea run and the 24-hour submerged trial. In these two cases both boats are expected to make the tests together.

The weather was not just the kind which one would select for pleasure cruising, for it was nasty on the bay. There was a lively breeze and plenty of white caps, while at times the clouds dropped moisture and there was a generous allowance of cooling zephyrs.


# TASTEFUL MILLINERY.

An excellent showing of pretty and inexpensive Hats, attractively trimmed with dainty flowers and fine ribbons. These Trimmed Hats well worth from $10 to $12. Priced from

$5.00 to $7.00.

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191 Thames Street. Telephone 603.


# FRESHET IN THE MOHAWK VALLEY.

## Mud Pond Dam Unable to Stand the Pressure.

### Livestock Killed, Bridges and Log Boom Swept Away.

COLEBROOK, N. H., May 11.—The dam at the outlet of Mud pond, in the town of Dixville, went out late last night, causing a destructive freshet in the valley of the Mohawk river. Eighteen head of cattle and a large number of hogs and sheep were drowned, several bridges were carried away and thousands of logs were swept away. So far as has been learned here, no one was injured.

Mud pond is located at the northerly end of Dixville mountains, about ten miles from Colebrook. The Mohawk river starts there, and runs through the town of Dixville and Colebrook into the Connecticut river. The dam is located on the property of the summer hotel known as "The Balsams." The rains of the past few days had raised the water in the pond so high that the dam was unable to withstand the pressure, and late last night it gave way. The cattle drowned were in a large barn on the hotel property, and a part of the barn was swept away by the flood.

Rushing down the valley, the torrent drove a large log into the barn owned by William Greer, at Kidderville, with such force that the building was turned completely over. Wooden bridges formed little resistance to the water, and it is said seven were washed away. The iron bridge known as the Batte bridge, at Kidderville, was considerably damaged, and one of the abutments to the factory village bridge was washed out. With a tremendous roar the flood struck Colebrook village early today, and residents along the waterfront were greatly alarmed. The Mohawk Valley Lumber Company's boom went out, and with it went 150,000 logs and 150 cords of slab wood. Telephone wires and poles went down along the line of the river, causing a heavy loss to the Dudley Telephone Company.

Henry S. Hale, proprietor of "The Balsams," who arrived there for the season yesterday, estimates his loss at about $30,000.

### COMPETITION FOR BATTLESHIP CONTRACTS.

It is evident to the Navy Department that the competition for the contracts for the two battleships, bids for which are to be opened next month, will be limited to five bidders. Only that number of firms in this country have asked for the confidential plans upon which to base their estimates. None of the shipbuilders on the Pacific coast will compete. The firms from which bids may be received include the Cramps, of Philadelphia; the New York Shipbuilding Company, the Newport News Company, the Fore River Shipbuilding Company and the Bath (Me.) Iron Works.

Much interest attaches to these bids, not only as establishing the cost of the construction of the ships, but because of the comparison which will be possible between bids from the private plants with the estimates furnished by the navy yards at Mare Island, Cal., and at Brooklyn. The naval constructors at those yards have been instructed to prepare bids of what it will cost to build one of the battleships at each of their respective establishments.


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**FOR SATURDAY ONLY.**

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|---|---|
| Legs of Mutton, | 15c. a lb |
| Forequarters of Lamb, | 10c. a lb |
| Sirloin Steaks, | 20c. a lb |
| Rib Roasts of Beef, | 14c. a lb |
| Boston Rolls, | 12c. and 14c. a lb |
| Beef Kidneys, | 10c. each |
| Shins of Beef, | 5c. a lb |
| Chopped Beef or Hamburg, | 10c. a lb |
| Chickens to roast, | 22c. a lb |
| Spinach, | 30c. a pk |
| Pineapples, | 20c. each |

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### CIVIC LEAGUE BASE BALL.

#### Schedule of Games Arranged to be Played by Teams from the Different Schools.

Physical Director Caswell of the Young Men's Christian Association, who has charge of the base ball under the auspices of the Civic League, has arranged a schedule for the remainder of May and the first of June, after which it is hoped that the school teams will be free from certain handicaps as to days for playing. The games will be played on the Broadway grounds, on Saturdays at 10 a. m. and 1:45 p. m. and on other days at 4:30 p. m. The schedule already adopted is as follows:

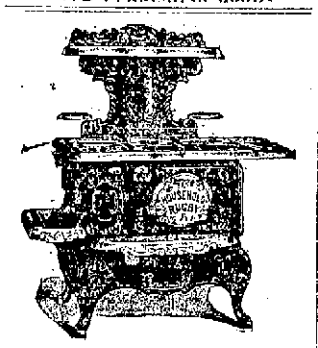
May 14—Coddington-Calvert.
May 17—Lenthal-Porter.
May 18, a. m.—St. Joseph-St. Mary; p. m., Cranston-Coggeshall.
May 20—Calvert-St. Joseph.
May 21—Potter-Cranston.
May 24—Coggeshall-Lenthal.
May 25, a. m.—Cranston-Potter; p. m., Coddington-St. Mary.
May 27—Calvert-Coddington.
May 28—Coggeshall-Lenthal.
May 31—St. Mary-St. Joseph.
June 1, a. m.—Coggeshall-St. Joseph; p. m., Cranston-Lenthal.

The play will begin next Tuesday afternoon.

#### Illinois Man on Spanish Treaty Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The President today announced the appointment of Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, to succeed G. J. Dickma of Michigan, as a member of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission. Mr. Sherman is now lieutenant governor of Illinois.


HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS



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Ladies' tickets issued for Monday.

**"The Fine Art of Seeing Things,"**

A Lecture by

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Middletown M. E. Church,

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 8 P. M.

Dean Wright is a broad and deep thinker. Highly entertaining; sparks of fine humor were continually breaking forth.—Burlington Vt. Free Press. Tickets 35c. Benefit of New Church.



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Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business

## VISITOR TO UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN.

**Professor Schofield of Harvard to Go to Germany in Exchange.**

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 11.—Professor William Henry Schofield, professor of comparative literature at Harvard University, has been chosen visiting professor at the University of Berlin for the years 1907 and 1908. Professor Schofield goes to the German university in exchange for a professor who comes from that institution to Harvard, in accordance with a custom established three years ago.

## DID NOT WHISTLE FOR AID.

**Steamer Massasoit Arrives at Rockland, and Repairing Coupling.**

ROCKLAND, Me., May 11.—Freight steamer Massasoit of the Maine Coast Transportation Company, plying between Boston and Eastport, arrived at her wharf here today and is having repairs made to a broken coupling on her shaft. The steamer was disabled four miles inside of Monhegan last night, and after temporary repairs were made proceeded at a greatly reduced rate of speed. There was a heavy easterly rolling sea, but the steamer was in no danger. Captain Ebenezer S. Young said he did not whistle for assistance, the observers off Bristol being deceived by the steam escaping from the safety valve.

## NEW CRATERS OPENED.

**Etna and Stromboli Eruptions Increasing in Violence.**

MESSINA, Sicily, May 11.—New craters have opened in both Etna and Stromboli, whose eruptions are increasing. The observatories of Messina and Catania continue to register earth shocks, but they are very light.

The alarm of the population of this island is growing, especially among the people inhabiting the villages in the [illegible] zone around Mt. Etna, although the director of the Catania observatory, which is not far from the volcano, has assured the people that they are in no danger. The smoke and flames issuing from the main crater of Mt. Etna are visible a long distance off.

## UNITED STATES CRITICISED.

**"Has Put Esquimaux and Alaskan Indians on Road to Ruin."**

CHICAGO, May 11.—Rule of the United States government in Alaska was criticised severely last night by Major General Adolphus W. Greely, commander of the Northern division of the United States army, in an address before the Geographical Society of Chicago. Within the last two years General Greely has explored portions of Alaska. "The same trouble predominates in Alaska today that has characterized the attitude of the United States government towards all the aborigines with which it has come in contact," said General Greely. "It never treats them fairly. It has put the Esquimaux and the Alaskan Indians on the road to ruin."

## WHY ARE WE SO BAD?

[New York Tribune.]

Every prominent murder case nowadays arouses some statisticians to prove our measureless depths of degradation by comparing our national record for homicides with that of other countries. And such a comparison puts the United States in so bad a light that it is hard to refrain from taking a pessimistic view. But whether there is warrant for such gloom as that of a writer in the current "Independent" is a question fairly open to discussion. After reviewing well known statistics on the subject of homicide, this latest critic declares that the American people search perfunctorily after criminals, and failing to find them, go placidly back to business, each man hoping he will not be the next victim. Our homicide record surpasses in horror that of the Armenian atrocities, and, in spite of all, "we have talking fests and exhaust much hot air from the lungs, being puffed up with pride over our country, when in reality the most horrible and intolerable conditions prevail." And our behavior is invidiously contrasted with that of the Germans, who "do not boast, but accomplish results." Without challenging the sad statistics upon which these strictures are based, we may well inquire where the blame for the actual state of affairs lies, and must ask how far it is fair to condemn "the people" or their representatives for the unrelenting scourge of crime.

Two distinct facts call for separate consideration: First, there is the enormous number of homicides here as compared with other countries; then there is the high percentage of acquittals as compared with that of convictions. In seeking an explanation of these unpleasant conditions the temptation is strong to seek first of all, imperfections in American criminal law. The opinion is prevalent that the law is not only the punisher of crime, but also, when lax or imperfect, the chief cause of it. And yet he would be a superficial student of human nature indeed who contended himself with the theory that the American or any other carnival of homicide is a result of nothing more than inadequate laws. If every man let the pronouncements of the statute books direct his course of action this theory would then be true, but nothing is further from the truth, especially with respect to acts of violence. Whoever does not know this from personal experience may learn it from the statistically verified fact that no appreciable decrease in murder has followed the increase in severity.

Human actions, good and bad alike, are determined by a vast number of factors, many of which elude description and control. While a rigid code of laws, rigidly enforced, does influence a nation's conduct, it does so very slowly and in the face of many obstacles, such as ancient habits and beliefs, the temperament of the people, their economic and social desires and so on. The present character of American society is probably such that even the most drastic criminal legislation and thoroughgoing enforcement would not greatly reduce the number of homicides for a long time although it would surely increase enormously the percentage of convictions and the annual appropriations for prisons and reformatories. The United States has 129 homicides to every million inhabitants, while Germany has 3 and Canada 5, chiefly because of the mixture of races and its resultant conflicts between antagonistic types, such as white versus black, North Italian versus Sicilian, ranchmen versus Indian and so on, and largely because of the hordes of criminal adventurers who would be criminals whatever law might be in force. The presence of corrupt police departments, and occasionally in the courts, increases the criminal activity of men already criminal.

While the only immediate effect of better laws might be to discourage foreign criminals from visiting our shores, the educative value of such laws would ultimately be very great. Speedy reform is greatly to be desired, although it must not be undertaken in the vain hope of putting an end to the long line of black outrages marring our history. We cannot hope to vie with Canada and Germany in bloodlessness until we have become one people, with one code of morals and a lively sense of justice.

## LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Frederick W. Rhinelander is here from New York on a short visit.

—Mrs. William Grosvenor and Miss Caroline Grosvenor have returned from a visit to New York.

—Judge M. P. Morris of Baltimore has leased the William C. Rives cottage on Rhode Island avenue.

—The Colonel A. A. Barker Association will tomorrow hold its annual outing, if the weather favors.

—Miss Harriet Card has returned from Washington, where she has been visiting her brother, General Card.

—Mr. Samuel H. Clarke is here from New York to visit his mother, Mrs. James H. Clarke, on John street.

—Probate Clerk Duncan A. Hazard has gone to Providence to join his family who have been visiting there about two weeks.

—Steam yacht Warrior, with her owner, Mr. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and a party on board, has sailed from Palermo for Tunis.

—Mrs. M. S. Anthony, who has been spending a few days with Mrs. Dora M. Anthony on John street, has returned to her home in New Bedford.

—Bishop W. B. Herrick, D. D., of Flushing, N. Y., will arrive in the city this evening and will be guest of Rev. W. B. Thomas during his stay here.

—Mr. W. Watts Sherman and the Misses Sherman returned last evening from New York, accompanied by Mr. Norrie Sellar, Mr. Sherman's son-in-law.

—Mrs. G. T. Dunham and her daughter Elizabeth are spending a fortnight with Mr. Dunham's brother Mr. William Dunham, and family, New Haven.

—Mrs. Frederick P. Sands and the Misses Sands, who have been spending several weeks in the South, returned last evening to their cottage on Catherine street.

—Steam yacht Narada, which wintered at New London, has sailed for Norfolk, where she will go into commission and be joined by Mr. Henry Walters and a party.

—In the account of Parents' night at the Coddington School, Thursday evening, mention of the good work of Miss Louise C. Maher, Grade III, was inadvertently omitted.

—Rear Admiral Thomas Camp mustered in 16 recruits last evening and voted to accept the invitation of the Grand Army to attend service Memorial Sunday and participate in the functions of Decoration day.

—The Police Commission had a short program before it at the meeting last evening. Renewals of licenses were granted to Nathan David, William Waters and Martin Geraghty, as peddlers, and Henry A. Kalkman, druggist.

—Captain O'Neill and the crew of tug Solicitor were alarmed last night by a report that a barge in the outer harbor was on fire. Two barges which had dragged their anchors had come together, but the crews seemed able to handle them and the aid of the Solicitor was not needed. There was no fire.

—Rev. Aquilla Webb, Ph. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, will leave Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Webb, for Columbus, Ohio, to attend the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in that city May 16 to 30. Dr. Webb is one of the commissioners representing the Boston Presbytery.

—Judging from the appearance of things at the New York freight shed this morning, the strike of longshoremen in New York has affected the Fall River line, as was stated yesterday in the Associated Press despatches, though at the time it was thought here unlikely that it would. The stormy weather may have had something to do with the light freight.

—The police have been investigating the recent assault case on the Ann Street pier and have found that there are two sides to the story. The man who committed the assault, according to the first report, now states that he was first assaulted and that when he struck the other man he was only defending himself. His story seems to be borne out by statements of spectators.

—The yachting aspect of the harbor was removed this morning, despite the rain. Mr. Busk's yawl Mischief and the little sloop Tanya sailed for the westward early. Then Messrs. Walcott and Dominick, two Yale students, took Mr. Walbridge's Tacew toward New Haven, and later Mr. Pynchon's new 57-foot sloop Istalena sailed for the west, for the first time. She went out in a light rain, under trysail and foresail, and seemed to foot along well with her light sail.

—The funeral of John H. Tifft took place yesterday afternoon from his home on John street and was attended by a large number, including a representation of the Bartenders' Union, of which he was a member. The services were conducted by Rev. E. W. Burch of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The bearers were D. F. Rearden, Guy Avalone, P. J. Sullivan and J. J. Sherwood, of the Bartenders' Union, and E. W. Zarr and Fred G. Farmer of the County Club.

## FOR UNIFIED TOLL SERVICE.

**Plan to Consolidate Telephone Companies of United States and Canada.**

CHICAGO, May 11.—Development of a plan to cement 7,000 telephone companies in the United States and Canada into one gigantic organization is expected to follow the gathering in Chicago next month of 1,000 managers and presidents of the interested companies. The men will come as delegates to the convention of the International Independent Telephone Association, to continue three days, from June 4, at the Auditorium Hotel. Independent telephone associations of 30 states, with approximately $250,000,000 invested, are to send delegations to the convention to urge forward the movement to unite.

Success of the movement inaugurated means the building of long distance telephone lines throughout the country, giving unified toll service to more than 3,000,000 users of independent telephones. Ohio is leading the agitation for consolidation, with 200,000 independent telephones in use. Indiana, with 200,000, is second. Other states having complete organizations are: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, New Hampshire, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Tennessee and Vermont.

The call for consolidation has come at the close of the most prosperous year in the history of independent telephony. Starting as a rural departure the independent telephone growth first included only the smaller cities. Now it is seeking entry to the large centres of population. Within the last year nearly $100,000,000 was expended in independent plants. Denver, Omaha and Milwaukee, in the West, granted franchises, while Boston and Providence stand out as the leading eastern cities giving the new system admittance.

Delegates to the convention will hear reports that the independent telephone organizations now practically control the Pacific coast, and that all the principal cities of Oregon and Washington have adopted the new system within the last few months. Southern delegates will report that all the independent plants in Alabama have been enlarged and that half a score of Tennessee cities, including Nashville, are having exchanges constructed.

Canada is expected to send 150 delegates to the convention. The high points of interest in Canadian affairs centre in Ontario, where scores of new companies have been organized. Manitoba voters have obtained power from the government to build a complete long distance system, and 60 municipalities will construct local exchanges. The independent systems in Manitoba and Alberta are to be connected soon by long distance lines through Saskatchewan.

The following statistics, compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company, show building operations projected in New England: Contracts awarded from January 1 to date, $43,941,000; in the corresponding period in 1906, $36,472; 1905, $31,382,000; 1904, $26,993,000. The contracts awarded in the week ending May 8 aggregated $3,126,000 and in the corresponding week of 1906, $2,945,000.

## FIVE BUILDINGS BURNED.

**Entire Fire Department of Rumford Falls Sent to Nearby Town.**

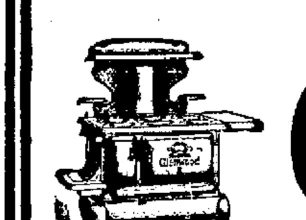
RUMFORD FALLS, Me., May 11.—Five buildings at Mexico, containing the opera house, a laundry, blacksmith shop, two stores, two tenement houses and an office, were burned today. The loss, which was total in each case, was estimated at $30,000, and the insurance aggregates $21,500. The buildings were situated on River street, just across the river from the large mills of the Oxford Paper Company. The mills were not considered in danger.

The principal loss was in the opera house building, owned by J. L. Howard. The loss on this building was $7,000, and on the furniture store of Fred Emery and the law office of N. G. Foster, which it contained, $4,500. The loss on the clothing store of A. E. Davis was $8,000. A tenement house owned by Herbert Ames, and valued at $4,500, was occupied by several families, most of whom saved a part of their furniture.

As Mexico has no organized fire-fighting force, the entire Rumford Falls department was sent over. Owing to the burning of the telephone cable, much time was lost in sending word for assistance, and the fire was well under way when the department arrived. There were no accidents.


# The Day is too Short

to bother with an Antiquated range



A Modern **Glenwood**

"Makes Cooking Easy"

WALSH BROS., Newport

**Right Breathing Cures Catarrh**

**Simple Way to Kill Catarrhal Germs in Nose, Throat and Lungs.**

If you cut your finger, you don't attempt to heal it by swallowing a pill or a dose of medicine.

It is just as foolish to try and cure catarrh of the nose and throat with pills and stomach dosing, for catarrh is a local disease, and needs special local healing treatment.

The only natural and common sense method known for the cure of catarrhal troubles is Hy-o-mei. It is breathed through an ingenious pocket inhaler, so that its medicated air reaches the most remote air-cells of the nose, throat and lungs, killing all catarrhal germs, soothing the irritated mucous membranes, and restoring a healthy condition.

If you suffer from catarrhal troubles, such as offensive breath, raising of mucous, frequent sneezing, husky voice, discharge from the nose, droppings in the throat, loss of strength, spasmodic coughing, or a feeling of tightness across the upper part of the chest, you should begin to use Hy-o-mei at once. It will destroy all disease germs in the nose, throat and lungs, and provide the blood with additional ozone.

The complete Hy-o-mei outfit with inhaler costs but $1. So strong is Wright & Hay's faith in the power of Hy-o-mei to cure all catarrhal troubles, that with every dollar outfit they give an iron-clad guarantee to refund the money unless the remedy gives satisfaction.

**SEA MOSS FARINE**
is pure, health-giving food. Toothsome, nutritious, economical. Buy it house-keepers, hotels, restaurants, bakeries. A 25c. package makes 16 quarts dessert dishes. Just the food required by infants and invalids
Sample free. Lyon Mfg. Co. Brooklyn, N.Y.

CLOTHING.

**House, Coach and Stable Liveries**

Of every description made to order at short notice.

**OTTO, 244 Thames St**

I am showing a complete line of Spring and Summer Woolens which we make up in the latest fashions. Our prices are moderate when good material and workmanship are considered.

**NEIL McLENNAN,**
200 Thames Street.

**For Sale.**
Hudson River Blue Crushed Stone
For paths and driveways.
ALSO FISHERS ISLAND BRICK BY THE CARGO.
J. K. SULLIVAN

**The Newport Journal Weekly News**
contains an immense amount of local matte

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

**Merchants & Miners Transportation Co.,**
Successors to
**Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Co.**
(WINSOR LINE)
—FROM—
**Fall River to Philadelphia Direct.**
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. (Freight Only).
At 5 P. M. connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the west and south. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.
Mark goods WINSOR LINE.
Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.
For rates and other information apply to C. C. GARDNER, Agt. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., or to A. L. BONGARTZ, Agent.
Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

PHARMACISTS.

**Try Downing's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla with Dandelion and Yellow Dock,**
A safe and reliable Blood Purifier, and highly recommended for the cure of all skin diseases, rheumatism and kidney trouble.
A large bottle for 75c.
PREPARED BY
DOWNING BROS., PHARMACISTS,
42-44 Broadway.

**DENATURED ALCOHOL**
Specially Prepared for
Lighting, Heating and Cooking
And as a Solvent in the
Arts, Trades
—AND—
Manufactures.
**CHARLES M. COLE,**
Registered Pharmacist,
302 Thames St., Cor. Prospect Hill St.

**FLASH,**
A New Antiseptic
**Hand Cleaner.**
The best preparation known for dissolving and removing grease, oils, paint, ink and stains of all kinds from the hands. Once used, always used.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN M. CALLAGHAN,
REG. DRUGGIST,
Broadway and Collins Street.

**WM. H. COTTON,**
Druggist and Apothecary.
226 THAMES STREET.

**HAMILTON, WALTHAM AND ELGIN WATCHES.**
The same watch will keep good time with one person and not with another. Let me help you in selecting a time piece with a knowledge obtained by practical experience.

GLAZIER, 96 Spring St,

**SHAD, BLUEFISH**
Flatfish, Blackfish, Lobsters & Fresh Tongues
C. E. ASH, 3 Market Square.
Tel. 1019.

**QUESTION:**
What are the most essential points to be considered by a customer in buying shoes?
**ANSWER:**
Style, Value and Comfort.
Q What line of Shoes offers that inducement?
A The Ramlose Line.
Q How can a customer know that this is absolutely so?
A By buying a pair today and find the statement correct.
At RAMLOSE'S, 43 Thames St.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

**The Saunderstown Ferry.**
On and after May 11, 1907.
Leave Saunderstown for Jamestown A. M., 8:15, 10:15; P. M., 12:15, 2:15, 4:15, 6:15.
Leave Jamestown for Saunderstown A. M., 7:15, 9:15, 11:15; P. M., 1:15, 3:15, 5:15.
Narragansett Transportation Co.,
STILLMAN SAUNDERS, President.

**Prov., Fall River & Newport Steamboat Co.**
Steamer City of Newport leaves for
**PROVIDENCE,**
Week days at 8:30 A. M. Sundays 9 A. M. Returning leaves Providence at 4 P. M. Sundays 7 P. M.
Fare 30c.
Two hours to Providence. Round trip 30 cents less than via any other route.
Stop at Prudence Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
H. E. WINDSOR, Supt.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

**FOR SALE.**
A cottage of 8 rooms on Division street, to be sold at a bargain.
Two cottages: to settle an estate, on Extension street.
A cottage, with large lot, for $1,000.
Two cottages, nearly new, in Fifth Ward.
A cottage with large lot on South Baptist street, with modern improvements, to be sold at a bargain.
WM. LOFTUS,
234 SPRING STREET.

**For Sale,**
On Bradford Avenue,
A Modern 9-Room House
Up-to-date in every respect, with large stable and 5,000 sq. ft. of land.
APPLY TO
J. B. PARSONAGE,
525 SPRING STREET,
Cor Narragansett Avenue.
Open evenings.

**For Rent.**
Furnished Newport Villas.
DEBLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
152 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I. — 5 East 33d St. New York, N. Y.

**FOR SALE.**
Near Van Zandt Ave., 7-room cottage and bath, 2,642 sq. ft. of land. Price $3,200.
Prescott Hall Road, 6-room cottage, 2,500 sq. ft. of land. Price $1,800.
**FOR RENT.**
Large 14-room house, furnished or unfurnished, between Broadway and Kay street.
7-room cottage, furnished or unfurnished, modern conveniences, near Broadway.
9-room cottage, on Bliss road, modern improvements.
2 flats, 6 rooms each, centrally located; suitable for boarding house or renting rooms.
Parties interested inquire at office or Hello 469.
Clarence A. Hammett, 323 Thames St.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE.**
Estate of J. M. Hodgson, corner Spring and Webster streets and Morton avenue, opposite Morton Park, will be sold as a whole or in lots 50x114.
Also house known as Willowbank on same property, 14 rooms. Call and examine plat at my office.
Wm. S. Cooper,
Open Evenings. 62 Mill Street.

**FREDERICK H. PAINE,**
Real Estate.
Properties in Newport, Washington and elsewhere for sale or rent.
FIRE INSURANCE.
Large lines placed in strongest companies.

**Real Estate —AND— Furnished Cottages.**
C. E. WEEDEN,
Successor to A. W. Luther.
Office Ferry Wharf,
JAMESTOWN, R. I.

**CANE SEATING**
DONE BY
John Pengelly, 1 Elm Street.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

**Enterprise Transportation Co.**
**"THE NEW LINE."**
NEWPORT —TO— NEW YORK $1.10
ROOMS $1.00, $1.50.
Ferry leaves foot of Mill street, every day, Sundays included, 7:30 P. M., connecting at Jamestown for New York.
Boats leave New York at 5 P. M., from Pier 10 East River foot of Wall street week days.
Ticket and freight, Ferry wharf foot of Mill street.
Perfect Service, Immaculate Cleanliness.
Orchestra—Wireless Telegraph,
—Only Independent Line to N. Y.
Tel. 835.

**Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co**
ON AND AFTER APRIL 1, 1907.
Steamer Conanicut or Steamer Beaver Tail,
WEEK DAYS.
Leave Jamestown 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 P. M.
Leave Newport 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, *7:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS.
Leave Jamestown 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 4:00, 7:00 P. M.
Leave Newport 10:00 A. M., 12:30, 4:30, *7:30 P. M.
* Connecting at Jamestown with boats of the Enterprise Transportation Co., "New Line," for New York.

**BLOCK ISLAND and PROVIDENCE.**
Steamer NEW SHOREHAM
Leaves Commercial Wharf, Newport, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:15 P. M., due Block Island 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8:00 A. M., due Newport 10:15 A. M., Providence 12:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE-BLOCK ISLAND LINE.

**Newport & Prov. Railway Company**
**Short Line--Low Fares.**
In Effect October 8, 1906.

| Leave Newport | Arrive Fox Point | Leave Fox Point | Arrive Newport |
|---|---|---|---|
| A.M. | VIA N.Y.,N.H.&H.R.R. | | A.M |
| *6 50 | A M | A M | 25 |
| †7 45 | 9 45 | 7 05 | 9 1 |
| 8 45 | 10 45 | 8 05 | 10 15 |
| 9 35 | 11 45 | 9 05 | 11 16 |
| 10 35 | P M | 10 05 | P M |
| 11 35 | 12 45 | 11 05 | 12 15 |
| P M | 1 45 | P M | 1 15 |
| 12 35 | 2 45 | 12 05 | 2 15 |
| 1 35 | 3 45 | 1 05 | 3 15 |
| 2 35 | 4 45 | 2 05 | 4 15 |
| 3 35 | 5 45 | 3 05 | 5 15 |
| 4 35 | 6 45 | 4 05 | 6 05 |
| 5 35 | 7 45 | 5 05 | 7 05 |
| 6 35 | 8 45 | 6 05 | 05 |

‡7 35 To Union street. Only week days.
9 00 To Bristol Ferry only. Returning leave Bristol Ferry 9 45, arrive at Newport 10 25,
10 30 Or after Theatre to Union street only.
12 15 To Car Barn only.
*To Bristol Ferry only and omitted Sundays.
†To Bristol Ferry only, Sundays.
‡To Fox Point and Providence Sundays.
Cars leave Washington Square for Training Station on the hour and half hour from 7:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. or after theatre.
Sunday Time Table—Leave Newport for Providence at 8:35, 9:35, 10:35, 11:35 A. M. 12:35, 1:35, 2:35, 3:35, 4:35, 5:35, 6:35 and 7:35 P. M. 9:00 P. M. to Bristol Ferry only, 10:30 and 11:15 P. M. to car barn only.
Leave Fox Point, Providence, for Newport at 7:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M. 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, 7:05 P. M.
GEO. M. TOWLE, Supt.

**FALL RIVER LINE.**
**For New York**
—THE—
**SOUTH AND WEST.**
Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. A fine orchestra on each.
LEAVE NEWPORT week days and Sundays at 9:15 P. M., returning from New York steamers leave Pier 19, North river, foot of Warren street, week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., due at Newport 2:45 A. M., leaving there at 3:45 A. M. for Fall River.
For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express Office, 272 Thames street, J. L. GREENE, Ticket Agent.
C. C. Gardiner, Agent, Newport, R. I.

**Old Colony Street Railway Co.**
TIME TABLE
In effect on and after Sept. 25, 1906.
NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
Leave Newport a6:10, 6:50, 7:30, 8:10, 8:50, 9:30, 10:10, 10:50, 11:30, 12:10, P. M. 12:50, 1:30, 2:10, 2:50, 3:30, 4:10, 4:50, 5:30, 6:10, 6:50, 7:30, 8:10, 8:50, 9:30, 10:10, b11:15.
Leave Fall River a5:15, 5:55, 6:30, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10, 9:50, 10:30, 11:10, 11:50, 12:35 P. M., 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10, 9:50, 10:30, c11:10.
a. Omitted Sunday.
b. To Portsmouth Car Barn.
c. To Stone Bridge (Tiverton) only.
NEWPORT CITY CARS.
Change of Time September 26th, 1906.
Leave Mile Corner for Morton Park: 6:00 A. M. and every 15 minutes until and including 11:00 P. M. Sundays 6:30 A. M. Then same as Week Days.
Leave Morton Park for Mile Corner: 6:22 A. M. and every 15 minutes until and including 11:22 P. M. Sundays 6:52 A. M. Then same as Week Days.
Leave Franklin St. for Beach: 6:45 A. M. and every 15 minutes until and including 5:45 P. M. Then for Cliff avenue only, 6:15 and every 15 minutes until and including 10:45 P. M.
Sundays same as Week Days.
Leave Beach for Franklin St.: 7:00 A. M. and every 15 minutes until and including 6:00 P. M. Then from Cliff avenue 6:22 and every 15 minutes until and including 10:37. Then 11:05 P. M.
Sundays same as Week Days.
Subject to change without notice.
GEO. F. SEIBEL, General Supt.
E. H. RICHARDS, Div. Supt.

**Newport & Wickford**
Railroad and Steamboat Co.,
"WICKFORD ROUTE."
In effect November 1, 1906.
Subject to change without notice.

| LEAVE | AM | PM | PM | PM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newport | *10 01 | *1 05 | *4 05 | *7 25 |
| Prov. arr. | 11 51 | 2 53 | 5 53 | 9 52 |
| Boston, arr | 1 21 | 4 07 | 7 00 | 11 0 |
| New York | 4 01 | 6 59 | 11 00 | |
| Arrive | P. M | P. M | P. M | |
| LEAVE | Night | AM | AM | PM |
| New York | *a12 00 | *4 51 | *10 02 | *1 00 |
| Boston | | 10 03 | 1 08 | 3 00 |
| Providence | | 11 13 | 2 12 | 4 10 |
| Newport, arr | 6 50 | 1 00 | 4 00 | 6 43 |
| | AM | PM | PM | PM |

* Daily except Sundays.
a Following this train is the through Federal Express (via Harlem river) leaving Washington at 3:35 P. M.; Baltimore, 6:35, P. M.; Philadelphia 8:55 P. M. due at Wickford Junction 5:10 A. M.; Newport, 6:50 A. M.
For tickets and drawing room chairs, etc., apply on Steamer General; also at office, Commercial wharf.
A. D. MACLEOD, Supt., Newport, R. I.

**The Muenchinger-King and Hill-Top Cottages**
NEWPORT, R. I.

**Crawford Heating Boilers**
For Steam and Hot Water Heating

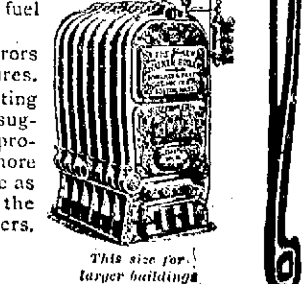
*This size for average dwellings*

With our new and radically improved boilers for heating we have outstripped everything in heating apparatus.

We guarantee these boilers to furnish more heat with the same amount of fuel than any other system.

We have done away with the old errors and have incorporated radically new features.

We determined to make the best heating boilers that the best scientific ideas could suggest, and the finest foundry in the world produce—and we have succeeded. Futhermore the prices at which we can sell them are as low as those of other makes that have not the important improvements found in our boilers.



*This size for larger buildings*

WALKER & PRATT MFG. CO., 31-35 Union St., Boston
Our new booklet, "Warmth, Health and Comfort," is interesting
CLARKE & BRIGGS, NEWPORT AGENTS.

# NEW YORK NEWS LETTER.

## Commissioner Bingham Active in Police Reforms.

### Passing of Ancient City Markets—Free Education for Millions—Has Tammany Annexed McClellan?

[Correspondence of the News.]

NEW YORK, May 10.—These are sorrowful days for New York's police force, for since the passage of his bill Commissioner Bingham has been busily engaged in attempting to secure detectives who can detect and patrolmen who patrol. Political power and graft, it is hoped, will at last be succeeded by efficiency. Of all the shifts and changes which have marked the recent shakeup in the police department, but one may be said to have caused general and disinterested regret. That was the transfer of Lieutenant John J. Dunn from the head of the Wall Street branch of the detective bureau to desk duty in the little fishing village of Canarsie. Dunn is 75 years old, 51 years of which he has spent on the police force Thirty years and more in Wall street, and before that a sleuth connected with the main detective bureau at 300 Mulberry Street, he is one of New York's most famous personalities. Great secrets of Wall street are hidden in the brain of "old Johnny Dunn," as he is familiarly called. He knew Jay Cooke, W. H. Vanderbilt, Jay Gould and Jim Fisks intimately in their day, and among the present generation of Wall Street financiers whom he counts as friends, are J. Pierpont Morgan, Edward H. Harriman, H. H. Rogers, Thomas F. Ryan, James R. Keene, John W. Gates, and many others.

For years his office has been in the old and new buildings of the stock exchange, whence he has directed the activities of the Wall Street squad against the hordes of crooks and cranks who venture to cross the "dead line" to prey upon the financial district, either by force or cunning. Once before, when McAdoo was commissioner of police, there was a plan on foot to force Dunn to resign, but the big men in Wall street whom he knew intimately organized a parade and threatened to march upon headquarters in a body and demand his retention, if less spectacular means were not effective. This time, however, Commissioner Bingham has firmly decided that the time has come for him to retire. But old Johnny Dunn, equally determined to die in the harness which he has worn since 1859, has borrowed a uniform and accepted the transfer without a murmur.

In one Eddie Lewis, hitherto unknown to fame, Wall street has a budding financier whose business acumen may one day fill the breach which will be left by the retirement of John W. Gates. At present "Eddie" is only a telegraph messenger whose frequent trips to the vicinity of Wall street and Exchange place have given him unlimited opportunities to observe things while "ragging" the humble venders of lunch commodities, who cater to the modest appetites of the curb brokers and their messengers.

For a long time Eddie's own daily sandwich and glass of milk were purchased at a certain popular stand until he noticed that the taste of the brokers ran particularly to sardine sandwiches, and that the stock was never sufficient to meet the insistent demands. The next day was pulled off the only successful corner Wall street has seen since the famous Northern Pacific coup. Before the lunch hour arrived, Eddie made his appearance with five of his comrades in uniform, and together they purchased 110 sardine sandwiches, the entire stock of the place. When the brokers appeared, hungry for sardine sandwiches, Eddie and his confederates stood on the sidewalk and offered to dispose of their holdings at double the usual price. In exactly 15 minutes they had cleaned up their "corner" at a tidy profit snatched from under the very noses of the wise gentlemen who spend their waking hours in dreaming of what they would do with a corner if they could get one.

Among the picturesque but unprofitable possessions of Father Knickerbocker which are passing away before the march of progress, are the various public markets owned by the city. Five years ago there were 10 of these expensive relics of an earlier day, nine in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn. Within that time, however, three of them have been forced to give place to other and greater needs of the city, the old Centre market becoming the site of the new police headquarters building and the Clinton market a storage ground for the street cleaning department. The old Catherine market was abandoned. Five of the remaining markets occupy ramshackle structures in which stalls are rented out to hundreds of individual dealers in produce of every sort, and the sixth, Gansevoort market, is simply a vacant space occupying an entire block in one of the city's busiest districts, where the small truck farmers who cross the ferry from New Jersey in the early hours of the morning with wagons piled high with vegetables, pay a fee of 25 cents a day for each wagon.

The 10 acres of land now occupied by these markets are valued at something like $5,000,000. They provide positions and salaries for a small army of politicians, but the revenue which they produce in the way of rentals and fees dwindles to an insignificant sum after the expenses have been deducted. Now a movement is under way, backed by a number of West Side business men in the vicinity of Vesey and Washington streets, where the largest and most objectionable of these markets is located, for their complete abolition or sale to private interests which will make them a credit instead of a disgrace to the city.

That a university is not a series of buildings, but a collection of teachers and scholars, has been demonstrated in the remarkable work of the free public lecture system of the New York city board of education. Nineteen years ago, in its first season, the "People's University," as it has been called, gave 186 lectures before 22,149 auditors. In the season which closed with a banquet of the free lecture corps at the Hotel Astor a few evenings ago, more than 50 men and women—members of college faculties and presidents of universities, as well as specialists in many of the practical walks of life—delivered 5,456 lectures in 160 different places, before nearly 1,250,000 attendants.

Almost every subject that can arouse human interest is treated upon in these lectures. Art and music, first aid to the injured, philosophy, practical science, poetry, travel, clubs; all these are included in the scheme, and discussed as thoroughly as in any university course. The immigrant who has just landed can, on the very evening of his arrival, be conducted to a lecture hall where in his own tongue he will be given the first lessons in American citizenship. The tired worker in office or factory whose limited means has denied him the advantages of a college education, finds in them an opportunity to make his little leisure profitable, while the student who wishes to pursue more extensively a given topic finds in long courses in electricity or literature, or modern European history, it may be, the equivalent of a college course.

The strange-looking, near-white bird, with long, sharp beak and claws and curiously marked tiger-like stripings, a puzzle to ornathologists generally, which for the past week or two has been hovering over that portion of the city which lies between city hall and the Tammany wigwam, has at last been identified as the bird of political peace, somewhat the worse for wear. Ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, "Big Tim" Sullivan, and Corporation Counsel Ellison, are endeavoring to lure it from the sky to a nest in city hall park with a new kind of bird food in the form of an agreement between Mayor McClellan and Boss Murphy which contains the apparently irreconcilable elements that the former is to remain unhampered in all the appointments and policies of his office, while refraining from such as would indicate antagonism to the Tammany organization. The police commissioner's baton, it is said, has been named as the price of peace; for, say "practical men," what is the use of peace without perquisites, the especial food of the symbolic bird. And perquisites have been mighty scare and poor in flavor since the Bingham police bill was signed. The commissioner, however, continues to wield the reform axe with a vigor which contains no hint of waning power, and "Big Tim," who always plays the game both ways from the middle, is industriously saying nothing. So most of the talking, which has a warlike sound, strangely reminiscent of Mr. Carnegie's famous gathering, is left to the mayor, who re-asserts the unalterableness of his own position, and his corporation counsel. "Peace with honor," he reiterates, while Tammany sits tight and says nothing.

Longnecre.

## TROUBLE FOR GYPSY MOTHS.

### Dr. Howard Goes Abroad for Parasites And Hopes to Exterminate Insects in Massachusetts.

[Washington Star.]

More trouble is in view for the gypsy moth. Dr. L. O. Howard of the Department of Agriculture is going abroad to import parasites for their destruction. He sailed from New York last week on the St. Louis, and will proceed to southern Russia, where the gypsy moth and the brown-tailed moth both flourish and where there are a number of small moth pests that keep the moths well in check. It will not be the first importation of parasites for killing off the moths. There was a shipment made last year and the trial worked so well that the state of Massachusetts has joined forces with the Department of Agriculture and will defray part of the expenses of the trip.

The gypsy moth is not generally known in the neighborhood of Washington. It is not a very imposing looking insect, but possesses a voracious appetite, for shade trees and shrubbery of all sorts. It was turned loose by accident in eastern Massachusetts as early as 1869 and since then has spread slowly over part of the state. The state department of agriculture has been fighting it in a hopeless sort of way and a few years ago the Department of Agriculture took a hand in the warfare. It has been found impossible to exterminate the moth by insecticides, and it is only within the last year that it began to look as though the fight would be successful.

Going back in history to the time when the moth first escaped, the trouble may be laid at the door of Professor Truvelow of Medford. He had some live moths in his collection and they got away one day in 1869 from the window of his boarding house and settled on a tree in his yard. Afterward there were some experiments being carried on with the moths near Cambridge with a view to exterminating them. The moths were confined under little mosquito net tents put over some bushes in a yard. There came a sudden summer storm and the tents were wrecked and the moths escaped. This added fuel to the flame, and the pest spread slowly over all of eastern Masachusetts. Probably a quarter of the state, from the seaboard inland, is now badly infested. But fortunately the moth spreads slowly, much more slowly than the cotton boll weevil, and the trouble is still chiefly confined to Massachusetts. It has been found in the last few years since automobiles have come into such general use that the machines spread the moth more rapidly. They are carried on the machine and the wraps of the occupants and deposited at much greater distances than they would ever cover unaided in several seasons.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a number of pamphlets of methods of fighting the moth, one of the favorites being to put double bands of burlap or blankets around the shade trees to catch the larvae when they descend in the spring. The result is that many of the shade trees on Massachusetts streets look like processions of giraffes with sore throats. But that method of checking the spread of the pest is only a half way measure.

It has been found by studying the gypsy moth and its near kin, the brown-tailed moth, in their native haunts in Europe that they are kept in check there by a number of natural enemies, ranging in size from a mosquito to parasites of almost microscopic size. Several of them have been experimented with and found to do well in this country, where they kill as many moths as they do at home. Collecting these counter irritant pests will be the work of Dr. Howard while away. It is hoped that 250,000 sick moths and their parasites can be collected. They will be shipped by special mail to New York. They will be in little special mailing cases with wire-screened breathing apertures and with food enough to last them the trip. They will be placed in the cold storage compartment of the steamer on the trip across the Atlantic and on reaching New York will be stamped with special delivery stamps and rushed to the department at Washington, where they will be gone over carefully before being turned loose. There is always the danger in importing insects that, while looking for a cure for one evil, something may be found in the way of a remedy that is worse than the disease. The parasites in this instance will be gone over carefully, bred and experimented with and will not be turned loose until they can be warranted harmless to anything except the moths on which they are destined to feed.

There is another curious feature in the case. Many of the parasites have hyper-parasites on them on the principle of the old couplet, "Big fleas they have little fleas upon their legs to bite 'em, and lesser fleas have lesser fleas, and so ad infinitum." These parasites of the parasites will all have to be cleaned off and the tiny enemies of the gypsy moth will be groomed and curried and turned loose with the best of Presidential precautions against race suicide.

Experience indicates that the parasites will spread faster than the moth, and there is every reason to hope that they will catch up with all of the healthy moths that are now loose and doing damage in the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

## THE BULL DOG FAD.

### Fanciers Predict a Reaction which Shall Seek to Re-establish the Original Type of Mastiff.

[Frederic J. Haskins in New York Tribune.]

America has done much to push the fad for the modern bulldog, for the word has gone out to dog fanciers of every land that they cannot be too monstrous or distorted to please the judges of an American dog show. Each year their legs get further apart and their faces uglier, if that is possible. Dog fanciers are now predicting a reaction in bulldog breeding, which shall seek to re-establish the original type of short-nosed mastiff which fought bulls in Spain and England in 1860, then fell into such bad repute in 1835. The first presentable bulldog shown in this country was sent from England in 1880.

General Lafayette sent the first St. Bernard dogs to America. When he came back here in 1824 he met J. F. Skinner, ex-Assistant Postmaster General, who was at that time greatly interested in dogs. With the aid of General Lafayette he brought to America some excellent spaniels, and in 1830 General Lafayette sent him two big St. Bernards. They were the first of their kind that America had seen, and the fad for them was instantaneous. The prices for big dogs of all kinds immediately soared, and as soon as St. Bernards were established the puppies sold for several hundred dollars, and the full grown dogs were proportionately high priced. Now it is difficult to get $50 for a St. Bernard puppy, and $100 is a rare price to get for any of the breed.

It is from this class that all the biggest dogs come. The largest canine of which there is any record was a St. Bernard named Giant Rector, who measured six and a half feet from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail and measured 34½ inches to the top of his shoulder. He was displayed all over the country as the biggest dog in the world. When he is compared with the smallest of all the toy dogs, a Mexican poodle, which measures seven inches from tip to tip and weighs only a few ounces, it is indeed cause for wonder if they came from the same parent stock. The great dane is a prime favorite with Americans, and there are more of them in this country than of any other breed. When the Prince of Wales left this continent after his memorable visit he was presented with an enormous great dane, the largest that had ever been seen at that time.

The highly cultivated dogs in this country represent a considerable investment of American capital, and some of the kennels shelter canine kings which are almost priceless. Until 1890, $1,000 was the highest price that had ever been paid for an imported dog, John E. Thayer giving that for a fox terrier, but later Richard Croker bought a white English bull which cost him $10,000. J. Pierpont Morgan has the finest collection of collies in the world. The collie is undeniably the peer of dogs in America, and has for years enjoyed unchallenged supremacy. Mr. Morgan's kennels contain some of the most perfect specimens of the fancier's art and patience. His exhibits, with those of Samuel Untermyer, of Yonkers, N. Y., are sufficient to crowd the halls of any show.

The toy dogs have never gained the footing here which they maintain in other countries, particularly in France, though some of the very small poodles are constant visitors to the shows. Japanese poodles are perhaps most favored. They were brought here 50 years ago by Commodore Perry when he returned from his expedition to Japan. Dogs are among the things which are indispensable as imperial presents, and among the gifts brought by Commodore Perry from the Mikado to the American president were four little Japanese poodles. They and their children were used as "sleeve dogs," and weighed scarcely two pounds. The cause for dogs being popular gifts among royal persons dates back, it is said, to the time of the Egyptian kings, who used the animals as tribute.

When the fashionable American woman wants to take up a dog fad she adopts some particular breed, preferably a bull terrier or a collie. A prominent New York woman who makes a specialty of bulldogs and who travels a great deal, had the head of her favorite bulldog painted on all her trunks as a sort of monogram. In New York there is a young woman who paints only portraits of fashionable dogs. She has a beautifully appointed studio, engagements for sittings are booked weeks ahead, and she finds making portraits of these canine aristocrats not only enjoyable but exceedingly lucrative.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## WAR TIME SHINPLASTERS.

A Variety of Designs in Postage and Fractional Currency Used for Small Change During Civil War.

Collectors have the last few years taken up the postage and fractional currency commonly known as shinplasters which circulated for small change during the Civil war and after. All these little notes were finely engraved, and they possess a variety of design and colors excelled by no other series of paper money.

One story told of the origin of this currency is that one day while Mrs. F. E. Spinner, wife of the United States treasurer, was out shopping she had some trouble in paying a storekeeper a certain amount, not having the necessary change. The merchant saw in her open pocketbook several postage stamps and told her that he would accept them. Thereafter Mrs. Spinner always carried stamps for this purpose.

General Spinner then conceived the idea of a note which would bear facsimiles of the different stamps, and made models of the denominations of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents, pasting stamps to make up these values on small pieces of pasteboard. These he presented to Congress. His plan was adopted, and the first issue of postage currency came into being through an act of Congress of July 17, 1862.

The first of these, the five cent note, which is about two and a half inches long and two inches wide, was brown on the obverse and black on the reverse, being printed on buff paper. At the top of the obverse are the words "Postage Currency, Furnished Only by the Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositaries of the United States." In the centre is a facsimile of a five cent stamp then current, which bore the portrait of Jefferson. At the bottom are the words "Receivable for Postage Stamps at Any Postoffice." On the reverse are the words "Receivable in Payment of All Dues to the United States Less Than Five Dollars."

The 10 cent note bears the portrait of Washington, facing to the right, and is valued at 75 cents when in crisp condition.

The 25 cent note has in the centre a large portrait of William P. Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury in 1864. This variety on fibre paper is valued at $2.50; on plain white paper, 45 cents. The rarest specimen of fractional currency is similar to this. The difference lies in the fact that it is printed on fibre paper with the "25" in white on a solid bronze shield. This is valued at $14. There were six varieties of 50 cent notes of this issue. Three of them showed on the obverse the general device of liberty, seated, leaning on a shield bearing an eagle and a United States shield. The varieties consisted of plain paper and fibre paper, with bronze letters on the back. The one on fibre paper is worth $1.

The other general type shows the large bust of F. E. Spinner, the United States Treasurer. Two varieties of this showed at either end of the reverse the figure "50", while the third had an engraved "50" in the centre. This last is valued at $2 when in crisp condition.

The fourth issue of fractional notes dropped the denomination of three cents and took up that of 15 cents. There were four varieties of the 10 cent notes, all of them bearing a large bust of Liberty in black, at the left of the obverse being a large Treasury seal in red. The obverse was printed by the American Bank Note Company and the reverse by the National Bank Note Company. Either of these varieties in crisp condition is worth 35 cents. There were also four varieties of the 15 cent notes of this issue, all bearing to the left of the obverse a portrait emblematic of Columbia, wearing a coronet of three stars, surmounted by an eagle, with the motto "E Pluribus Unum" underneath. The obverse of these notes was printed by the National Bank Note Company and the reverse by the American company. The rarest of the denomination, on fibre paper, with blue end, and large seal, is worth $1 when in perfect uncirculated condition. The portrait of Washington is shown to the left of all of the four varieties of 25 cent notes, each of which is valued at from 75 cents to $1 when perfect and on fibre paper, with blue ends.

There are three varieties of the 50 cent notes. Two of these bore the portrait of Lincoln to the extreme right, with "50" at each of the upper corners. These are each valued at about $1 when in unused condition. The third variety was of much different design, showing to the left a portrait of Stanton. This note in perfect condition is valued at $1.

The fifth and last issue of fractional currency comprised denominations of 10, 25 and 50. Of the 10 cent notes there were three varieties, all bearing to the left a large portrait of William M. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury in 1849. On violet paper a specimen of this not in crisp condition, with green seal, is worth 40 cents.

The 25 cent notes are of two varieties, each bearing to the left the portrait of Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury in 1845. These varieties, which show both short and long keys in the seal, are valued at 75 cents each when in crisp condition.

The 50 cent notes are of two designs, the first showing to the left the portrait of Samuel Dexter, Secretary of the Treasury in 1801. This note in crisp condition is worth 80 cents. The second variety shows to the left a portrait of William H. Crawford. The back of this bill was engraved by Joseph R. Carpenter of Philadelphia. A fine specimen is worth 75 cents.

Many of these fractional notes are still held outside of the Treasury Department, the latest government report showing that there yet remain to be redeemed over $15,000,000 worth. From June 30, 1905, to June 30, 1906, $1,351.80 of the small notes were redeemed. No three cent notes were redeemed during this period, but this fact in no wise indicates scarcity, as the records show outstanding over $500,000 worth. It is probable, however, that many of these have been destroyed.

Collectors value specimens of fractional currency only when in uncirculated condition. In ordinary or used state the varieties are worth very much less than the premiums herein mentioned, being held in many instances only at face value.

The 10 cent note, which is just a trifle larger than the five, is green on the obverse and black on the reverse. In the centre of the obverse is a facsimile of the 10 cent stamp of the period with Washington's portrait.

The 25 cent postage currency note, which was larger than the 10, was printed in brown on the obverse and black on the reverse. It shows on the obverse five stamps of five cent denomination.

The last of the series, the 50 cent note, was about a quarter larger than the five and was printed in green on the obverse, which showed five ten cent stamps. Of these general designs there are several varieties. The first were printed from an obverse plate engraved by the National Bank Note Company of New York, the reverse being engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York. They had plain and perforated edges, on the corners of some being the initials "A. B. N. Co." Another series showed backs printed by the government, with the "A. B. N. Co." omitted. These also occur with plain and perforated edges, the latter being the rarer.

In crisp condition, a set of the four notes, with plain edges, and with the "A. B. N. Co." on the back is worth $2.25. The same set with perforated edges, without the "A. B. N. Co.," is worth $4.

The first of the fractional currency notes, which were engraved and printed at the Treasury Department, were issued according to an act of Congress dated March 23, 1863. These were of the same denominations as the preceding issue, but of many interesting varieties. The designs all bore the head of Washington in the centre, surrounded by an oval bronze in color. The inscription was "United States Fractional Currency." The rest of the wording on the obverse and reverse was the same as on the postage currency with the exception that on the back the note read that it was receivable for everything but customs.

The design, which was the same on all denominations of this issue, showed to the left a river levee scene and steamboats. To the right is a locomotive, with a wagon and merchandise in the foreground. Some of the five cent notes of this issue were printed on plain white paper, with brown backs, while one variety was printed on fibre paper, with letters and date on the back. This the rarest variety of the denomination and issue, being worth $1 in crisp condition.

The 10 cent notes had backs of green, the one on fibre paper, with letter and figures, also being worth $1. The 25 cent notes had purple backs, the rarest being worth $2 when on fibre paper and bearing letters and figures on reverse. Of the 50 cent notes, the backs of which were all printed in carmine, the rarest is the one printed on fibre paper, with letters and figures on back, which is valued at $1.50.

The next issue differed from the preceding in many ways. All of the denominations were printed with green backs and of different sizes, each in an entirely original design. The three cent note made its first appearance in this series. This showed the head of Washington facing to the left in the centre of the obverse. Crisp varieties of this note are worth 30 cents; the rarity, which shows a dark curtain behind the portrait, being worth $1.

The five cent note bears in the centre the portrait of S. M. Clark, then chief of the Bureau of Engraving. It is said that his portrait is borne by this note through a misunderstanding. When some one was asked whose portrait should be used on this note, the answer was "Clark," meaning the explorer, but the head of the bureau thought he was referred to. This note, with green back, when in crisp condition, is valued at 40 cents.

## THE ART OF DRIVING.

[Giulia Morosini in Recreation.]

First select a good horse. It pays, for the finer the animal the more intellect he will display and the more easily will he be managed. When dealing with a horse one is obliged to use intelligence, for many horses know the moment the reins are picked up whether his driver is timid and doubtful, or has the strength and skill of a master. A nervous, vacillating woman, wavering in purpose, should never attempt to drive a fine horse until she learns to control her nerves, and the art of becoming positive. It takes a clear head, a firm hand, and steady nerves to control horses. Many a fine animal is spoiled forever by an incompetent driver or a careless one.

Nothing is so cruel as the indecision we see in many who drive, and I refer to the truckman especially who jerks his horse from one side to the other, continually, ever wavering as to whether he will turn to the left or the right, or whether he will drive fast or slow. The sudden reining up, and striking the horse with the whip unnecessarily, will cause him to shy at everything, a serious fault of which he can seldom if ever be broken when it really becomes a habit.

Careless, reckless driving, with a loose free rein one moment and a tight one the next, will discourage your horse and ruin his gait entirely. These are faults to beware of, for a horse once ruined is gone. Many a noble steed has had to be sold on account of bad faults acquired by his master or mistress. The most important thing to learn about driving is handling the reins. The mistake which many make is that they do not change the position of the rein hand when they should. When they desire to pull up they simply draw the hands back and up to the face, or perhaps lean far back, keeping the hands always on the same place on the reins.

## TO RID THE LAWNS OF WEEDS.

[Eben E. Rexford, in Outing Magazine]

Several home-owners have asked how lawns can be kept free from weeds. The only satisfactory way is by pulling up or cutting off the weeds as they appear. There are liquid applications advertised for destroying weeds, but it stands to reason that anything powerful enough to affect a weed must be equally harmful to the grass. The only way in which such an application could be used safely and effectively is by applying it to each weed, and this involves about as much labor as digging or pulling it up. Pull a weed, or cut off its top below the crown, and that's the end of it; therefore this method is the most satisfactory one for ridding a lawn of these pests.

But of course such a method cannot be applied to a large lawn, or one would be spending nearly all his time fighting weeds. Much can be done to lessen the chances of injury from these intruders by so feeding the sward that it will get and keep the start of them. Encourage it to "stool" out so thickly that ordinary weeds will not be able to establish themselves among it, or will be choked to death by its luxuriant developement. As was said in the article of last month where lawn-making was treated, great care ought to be taken to procure only perfectly clean seed. But, with all possible precautions against them, weeds will come in, and such aggressive and persistent ones as thistles, dandelions and dock only can be kept down by pulling or cutting, or so feeding the grass that its luxuriance makes their presence hardly noticeable.

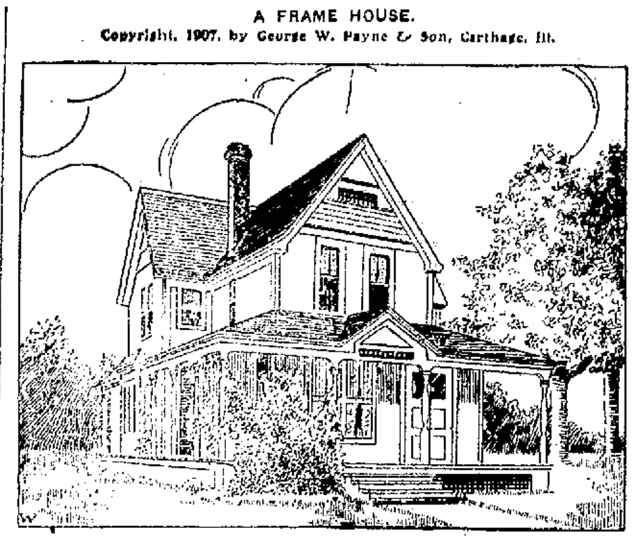
## REPAIRING CONCRETE.

The difficulty so long found in bonding together new and old concrete has been obviated by a recent patent. This bond consists of an extract of coal tar, used instead of water as the mixing agent for neat Portland cement. The mixture is laid in one-eighth inch to one-quarter inch layers on the old concrete surface, and immediately followed by new concrete or mortar. The inventor says that the compound is entirely insoluble, and forms a complete and monolithic bond between the old and new work.

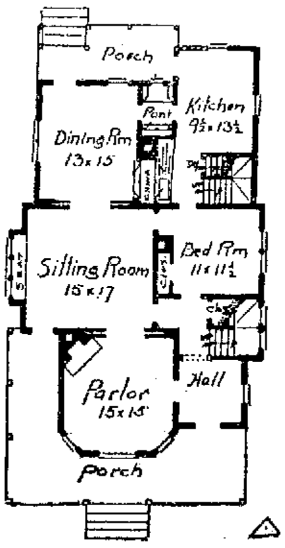
There are now 10,000 automobiles registered in New York State. The time is ripe for a lightning calculator to give us statistics regarding the daily number of sudden jumps by pedestrians, swear words by chauffeurs, jokes by automobile humorists and shattered bank accounts that this figure implies.--[New York Tribune.

## A FRAME HOUSE.

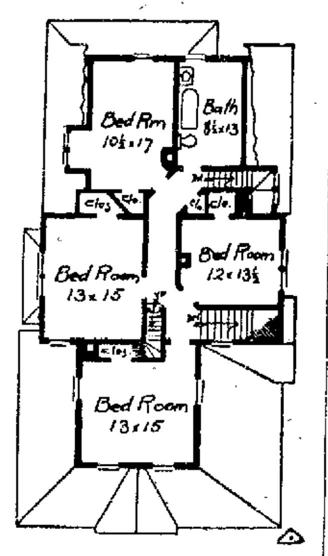
Copyright, 1907, by George W. Payne & Son, Carthage, Ill.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.




First Floor Plan.




Second Floor Plan.

The frame house shown here is the residence of Dr. C. L. Ferris of Carthage, Ill. It has a stone foundation and a cellar under the whole structure. The outside walls are finished with siding. The interior trim is of southern yellow pine throughout.
George W. Payne & Son.

## MIXING FEATHERS.

A Hard Trade to Learn, Although One of the Best-Paying Methods of Earning a Living.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Feather mixing is one of the hardest trades to learn, but when mastered is also one of the best paying methods of earning a living. The worker who intends to make this trade his life work must start when he is young, for it takes on an average 12 years for a man to work up from pillow filler to feather mixer. Feathers that have been plucked from hens, turkeys and geese are the only kind of feathers that are used. One kind of feathers at a time is placed in the drum, to be beaten and to be sterilized by hot air process. The drum is a large machine not unlike the washing machines used in laundries. In the centre of each machine is an axle with eight beaters attached. The beaters make over two hundred revolutions a minute, beating the dust out of the feathers and cleaning them thoroughly. A thin screen on the front and back of the machine lets the dust out.

This part of the feather work is the most unhealthy, for the windows in the drum-room are not allowed to be opened and the dust that comes from the feathers is inhaled by the worker. Many of the drum men contract consumption in a year or more doing this work, and are compelled to give up and seek other employment. The work is not so unhealthy as it was in former years, for the men now are allowed to leave the room while the machine is in operation.

After the feathers have been beaten and sterilized in the drum they are placed in the blowing machine to be sorted and to be deodorized by the cold blast. As in the drum the kind of feathers are put in the blower separately. The blower is the most simple and yet the most wonderful machine that is used in the feather business. The machine is built with a large funnel-shaped mouth on top, and always is placed at one end of a large room.

The feathers are placed in the funnel, through which they fall down into the centre of the machine. The cold air blowing from the fan deodorizes them, and they leave the machine in a steady stream, flying all over the room. The worker finds himself in what looks like a miniature storm, for the feathers fly around as high as the ceiling. An onlooker well might wonder where the sorting comes in of the maze of feathers.

It is here that the wonderful part of the machine lies, for the air pressure is so arranged that the heaviest feathers, which are also the cheapest, will fall precisely in a bin about five feet away from the blower. The next heaviest will fall in the bin 15 feet away from the machine, and the rest of the seven different grades of feathers will fall accurately in bins that have been provided for them. The down, which is the most expensive, flies around in the air the longest, but when it comes down it falls into a bin that it placed over 70 feet away from the blower. Thus the seven different grades of feathers have been sorted, each kind in a bin and without having been touched since leaving the blower.

The drum and blower man, after putting in five years at this kind of work and also learning the different grades of feathers, takes another step upward in the business and becomes an assistant to the mixer. His work consists of weighing feathers and learning the different combinations that are used in stuffing pillows. In a few years he will probably know how to mix some of the combinations, but usually it takes five years of experience before an assistant can become a mixer.

The combination used in the cheapest pillows is hen and turkey feathers. Duck and turkey combination is used in a little better grade of pillows, and the best combination of all is duck and goose feathers. The most expensive filling is made of downy feathers from geese. These combinations have different prices, and the mixer must know these prices and, when he can, experiment with the various kinds of feathers to try and get a cheaper combination that will last as long as the dearer kind.

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At all grocers' in one-pound packages—10c.

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New York.

## REDWOODS OF CALIFORNIA.

Largest Uprooted by Storm Ages Ago are Lying in Groves, While Giants Have Taken Their Places.

No trees in the world can be compared to the titanic redwoods of California for either age or size. Many of these trees which still stand to delight the eye of the traveler were rich with centuries long before Columbus set sail on his eventful voyage. Some of the largest of them uprooted by the storm ages ago are now lying prostrate in the groves, and other trees almost as monstrous as the fallen giants have grown up in their tracks, thus proving that in many cases fully 1,000 years have fled since the original trees were felled. How many years had passed over their tall heads before they met their fate, it is now often impossible to say; yet some of them are estimated to have been more than 2,000 years old when they were struck down by the wind.

The largest redwood in the United States is on the north bank of the Tule river near Bear Creek, California. It measures 140 feet in circumference. A more interesting tree is the "Dead Giant" redwood in the Tuolumne grove.

It had a girth of 119 feet; but the Indians had built their camp fires against its base for so long that the trunk was hollowed out like a chimney. Finally when the road makers came they cut through the stump and built a highway along which coaches and wagons can pass without difficulty directly through the heart of the tree. Several years ago a hotel man with an eye for the odd converted a grove of redwoods on the road between San Jose and Santa Cruz into an inn. He hollowed out 10 immense trees, the largest of which was 65 feet in circumference, and fitted them out as dining rooms, drawing rooms, parlors, and sleeping rooms.

From the day when the first grove of Big Trees was discovered down to the present time they have been the prey of the vandal and the spoliator. Only one grove, the Mariposa, its two square miles forming hardly four per cent of the total area on which the big trees grow, is owned by the state and thus protected against destruction. The others are the property of private persons, "who have every right, and in many cases every intention, to cut them into lumber."

Scarcely a single specimen is there worthy of note which has not been injured in one way or another since the white man forced his way into California. Many of the most beautiful trees have suffered a fate similar to that of "The Mother of the Forest," graceful in form, unexcelled in proportions, which was completely denuded of its bark to a height of 116 feet in 1854 by George Gale for purposes of exhibition. It now measures in circumference at he base without the bark 84 feet. Its height is 315 feet.

Nearby in the same grove, the Calaveras, lies its prostrate mate, "The Father of the Forest," which is believed to have been more than 400 feet in height when standing in the majesty of its prime. One can ride on horseback through its decayed trunk for a distance of 82 feet. The tallest tree in the Calaveras grove today in the "Keystone State," which reaches a height of 325 feet. "Smith's Cabin," another notable tree in the same grove, gained its name from the fact that Andrew Jackson Smith, an old mountaineer and trapper, burned out a hollow 21 feet by 16 in its base in which he lived for three lonely years.

Although the redwoods are as a class the largest trees, reaching as they do an average height of 250 feet, there are some specimens scattered through the world that sometimes attain even greater size. In the Dandenong district of Victoria, Australia, there is a eucalyptus tree 430 feet high. The trunk, 60 feet in circumference, towers 380 feet before throwing off a single branch. Another Australian giant is a fig tree growing on the banks of the Johnstone river near Brisbane. Three feet from the ground it has a circumference of 150 feet, and at a height of 65 feet where it branches, its girth is 80 feet.

Sicily boasts the largest tree in the world. It is known as "The Chestnut Tree of a Hundred Horses," and is situated at the foot of Mount Etna. It has five enormous branches, each as large as an ordinary tree, issuing from a trunk which is 212 feet in circumference. A large hollow in the trunk is capacious enough to contain a flock of sheep. Its name originated in the story that Queen Joan of Aragon with her nobility and their retinues once took refuge from a violent storm under its spreading branches.

## CAP RIBBONS FOR CREWS OF MINOR NAVY CRAFT.

The enlisted men of the navy who are employed about navy yards and stations in connection with the small craft plying in local waters, have asked the Navy Department to furnish them with cap ribbons similar to those worn by the enlisted men who are connected with the larger ships in commission. These cap ribbons in the latter instances bear the name of the ship to which the wearer is attached. This might not be possible in the case of all enlisted men who are connected with yard boats. It has been decided, however, that there shall be cap ribbons for this class of enlisted men, as far as practicable.

For the next 30 days ending May 15, with every purchase of 5 lbs. of Grippin's Crack and Crevice Filler we will give a 25c. can of

Jordan's Wax Oil Polish.

DRING & SMITH,
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Wedding Cakes

Fit enough to make any bride happy, to make any bridegroom wish his wife could bake some like them, are made at Koschny's at short notice, though we like to take our time to make them and so ensure an ornament for the table as well as a highly delectable dainty. Cakes made any size, any variety of ornamentation desired.

Also Ice Cream and Fancy Ices, Foreign and Domestic Cakes and Pastry, pure Chocolates and Bon Bons. Always fresh at

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EXQUISITE HATS,
Moderately Priced.

Over 500 new models are displayed. There is no "class" price in this millinery store, and no tax on beauty. We never ask an extra figure for a hat that is exceptionally stylish or beautiful. The prices begin at $5 for trimmed hats that would cost you from $7.50 to $10 anywhere else—from that the prices run by easy steps up as high as $50.

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96 Broadway.

## Newport Hospital.

On and after Monday, the 16th inst., the General Out-Patient Department, for the free treatment of patients unable to pay, will be opened daily except Sundays, from 11 to 12 o'clock under the care of the visiting physicians and surgeons.

This treatment is FREE, the only charge being a nominal one for simple prescriptions that can be put up at the Hospital.

July 12th, 1906.

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**

WANTED—Position as nurse to care for invalid. Salary reasonable. Address Box 60, Daily News Office.

**HELP WANTED**

WANTED—Men of good appearance with a desire to sell goods on the road. Good paying permanent positions guaranteed to right parties. Allen Bros., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Agents make $5 a day selling our combination dipper and magic salt shaker. Sell at sight. Write today. The Brantley Hayes Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

SALESMEN—Everywhere sell our ice crushers to saloonists, soda fountainists, confectioners, ice cream manufacturers, etc.; side line; good commission. Davenport Ice Chipping Machine Co., Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—In every community, energetic men and women to solicit orders from townspeople and farmers for our complete line of fruit and ornamental nursery stock. Attractive proposition; wages paid weekly. No money or experience needed. No delivering or collecting. Congenial, steady work. Perry Nursery Company, Rochester, New York.

WANTED—Young man 16 or 17 years of age to work in store. One who rides a bicycle preferred. Address in own hand writing Box 11, Daily News office.

MEN AND BOYS wanted to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; free catalogue; positions secured. Coyne Trade Schools, New York and San Francisco.

WANTED—A colored girl for general housework. No chamber work or washing. Apply at Cottage number two, Torpedo Station.

WANTED—A capable working housekeeper; good cook; family of four; no laundry. Answer at once. Wages $18 per month. Address Box C, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Address Box F, Daily News office.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; three in family. Must have references. Apply 15 Summer street, morning or evening.

WANTED—A smart young man of experience, to work in greenhouses. Steady employment to the right one. Apply to Box 3, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Two or three experienced mangle girls; also first-class ironers. Bellevue Laundry.

**GENERAL WANTS.**

WANTED Old Geese Feather Beds immediately. $5 to $10 good beds. Address C. F. Dickinson, General Delivery, Newport.

**LOST AND FOUND.**

LOST—On Sunday, May 5, either on Bay street or Mann avenue, a gold stick pin, having small diamond in centre. Reward if returned to Box H, Daily News Office.

**FOR RENT, ROOMS AND BOARD**

**Rooms, With or Without Board,**
AT THE MISSES HAZARD,
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**THE WILBUR HOUSE,**
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Comfortable rooms and good board.

For Rent—Pleasant rooms, large or small, with or without meals.
**THE LENOX,**
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FOR RENTAL—From June first, that new and cozy cottage number 44 Friendship street, finely located; modern improvements. Apply to A. C. Landers, Postoffice.

TO LET—Lower tenement of six rooms, bath and gas; modern improvements. 36 Edgar court.

TO LET—Tenement of seven rooms, 6 Dearborn street. Apply at 25 Pope street.

FOR RENT—Desirable, newly furnished rooms, reasonable. 19 Second street.

FOR RENT—Near Touro Park, large or small furnished rooms, with or without board. Telephone, bath, etc. Address Box 27, Daily News Office.

**REALTY HALL**

Largest and best hall in the city. Rent, $15 to $20 a night. Also stores, offices and cottages. Apply at the building, Colonial avenue.

FLAT TO LET—All modern improvements; 6 rooms and bath. New house, corner of Annandale and Merton roads. Hurst Cottage.

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, 8-room cottage 4 Summer street; modern improvements; in first class condition. Good location, near Broadway. Apply A. J. MacIver, 7 Hope street.

TO LET—Upper tenement 17 Cranston avenue. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—On Broadway, a comfy house with modern improvements, in excellent condition. Good ground. Apply at 5 Ledyard street.

TO LET—Upper Tenement, 9 rooms and bath, 46 Church street. Inquire Dr. Rogers, 81 Pelham street.

TO LET— There is one office and one only to rent in the Daily News building. It is on the first floor above the street, is one of the larger rooms, has fine light and steam heat, janitor's service and use of lavatory. Apply at the Daily News Office.

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**MRS. M. A. ROSS,**
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This business will be continued in the future on the same approved system and extensive scale as in the past. First-class help can be found at this office.
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## THE BURGER BOAT HERE.

Sub-Surface, Water-Clad Torpedo Craft a Novelty and in a Class by Itself.

The Burger sub-surface boat arrived in the harbor this morning, in tow of one of Champlin's launches, which had brought it up the Sound. The boat will go under inspection by the trial board as soon as it has finished with the two submarines, or there is another opportunity.

The Burger so-called sub-surface, water-clad torpedo boat is quite a novelty in the line of war vessels and seems to be in a class by itself. It is not built on the theory of a rapid run in on the enemy, and then a fleet retreat after it has fired its torpedoes, but the theory is that it should be able to make a deliberate attack and take punishment while so doing, yet at the same time not be crippled by the enemy's fire. This it is proposed to accomplish by the suspension of one hull below the other, as it were—the lower one, protected by the water, to contain the vital parts, and the upper the power of holding the lower afloat though riddled with shot and shell.

The model to be shown the board is but quarter size, while the proposition calls for a boat 140 feet long with a speed of about 20 knots. The surface hull has numerous compartments filled with cellulose, which are expected to give the hull great buoyancy, even though it be punctured in numerous places. In this hull, too, are the quarters for the crew in ordinary times, and a conning tower built up from the under hull. The under hull contains all the machinery, the engines being of the gasoline type; torpedo tubes and handling rooms, and room for the crew in time of action.

The cruising radius of such a craft is claimed to be great, the boat is self-contained, with living quarters for its crew, has sea-going qualifications and can carry the lighter class of guns on its deck.

A summing up of the arguments in favor of the boat follows:

(1) That the value of the complete-disappearance quality of the pure submarine is largely imaginary owing to its complete loss of vision when under water, the visibility of the periscope by day, and its absolute uselessness by night.

(2) That the wave and fuss raised by the submarine when running submerged, with its conning tower above water, makes the submarine more visible by night or by day than the exposed hull of the subsurface boat, which on trial made very little disturbance in the water.

(3) That the vision from the low conning tower of the submarine when running awash is constantly obscured by the waves, and

(4) That the complete-disappearance quality of the submarine is gained at too great a sacrifice of speed, sea-keeping ability, safety, habitability, economy and defensive armament.

The subsurface boat has, on the other hand, sacrificed only the doubtful or valueless disappearing quality of the submarine. It has retained its valuable invulnerability when running submerged, while restoring to it the high speed, the clear vision, sea-keeping ability, safety, habitability, defensive armament and simplicity of the ordinary torpedo boat. The slightly inferior speed of the subsurface boat to the surface boat is additionally compensated for by the fact that, owing to its necessarily larger displacement, the hull, engines and fittings of the subsurface boat can be and are made of unusual strength and weight, without using up the available displacement.

The subsurface torpedo boat is thus free from the two great faults of the surface torpedo boat—the easy vulnerability to rapid-fire and machine guns, and the extreme frailty and liability to damage,—while its speed is ample to enable it to co-operate with other fighting vessels. Further, neither at Port Arthur nor on the Japan Sea was a speed exceeding that of the subsurface boat needed or used, as the vessels attacked were either stationary or moving at a much lower speed, and it is well known that at a speed exceeding 20 knots, torpedoes cannot be fired with any accuracy, and the high bow wave makes the torpedo boat very conspicuous.

The Waterclad subsurface boat has thus conceded to the unprotected surface torpedo boat, as has the armorclad battleship to the unprotected cruiser, a few non-essential knots in speed for the overwhelming advantage of invulnerability.

## WINTER SLEEP OF ANIMALS.

[London Spectator.]

The sleep of hibernation is a very different matter from the sleep of repose. If it be complete, respiration can no longer be detected. A torpid bat when disturbed will heave a sigh or two, and, being left alone, again to all appearances ceases to breathe.

Submerged in water of a temperature slightly higher than his own, the hedgehog not only continues to live, but appears to suffer neither inconvenience nor harm. Enclosed in an airtight receptacle, his atmosphere undergoes a change so slight that it cannot be imputed to breathing. But circulation does not cease. As respiration diminishes the irritability of the muscles of the heart increases and thus, without the stimulus of oxygen, although much more slowly, the heart continues to beat. In the absence of the fresh air drawn into the lungs in times of activity, uncleansed and unvivigorated, and venous blood passes on to fill the whole system of circulation.

A profound lethargy ensues, only distinguishable from death by the slight beating of the heart. The waste is very small. The fat accumulated during the summer and autumn supplies all expenditure until the coming of spring, when earlier or later the hibernating animal, having no capital in reserve, begins to suffer the pangs of hunger. In responce to the demand respiration very slowly increases. His oxidizer blood flows more quickly and his energy returns.

G 2.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..

Then the bat flies forth once more from the hollow tree in the wood, to find the warm dusk teeming with insect life, and the hedgehog comes, it may be from the cavity under the gnarled roots below, to find beetles, worms, and slugs once more among the spring grass. Hibernation has saved him from starvation, but if his nook had not been snug and wisely chosen, it could not have preserved him from death from frost.

The hiding place also must be secret and free from intrusion, for the hibernating animal cannot hear to be suddenly aroused. Even the little dormouse, which comes out at intervals to feed, when in deep sleep does not survive too hasty an awakening. The heat of the hand gradually passing through the nest or to be carried indoors to the warmer temperature of a room, is well enough. He awakes refreshed, full of activity, and with a disposition speedily to become tame and make friends. But if you warm him suddenly back to life he has gradually breathed the torpor out of his food and established an equilibrium between his respiration and muscular irritability, his heart will beat at a tremendous rate, and in a few minutes he is dead.

## DEAL IS SAID TO BE CONSUMMATED.

Continued from First Page.

the details of the published story, in the absence of President Tuttle.

It is intimated by persons closely associated with Boston & Maine interests that whatever has been done has been done secretly. It was understood a week or more ago that persons acting on behalf of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road were sounding stockholders of the Boston & Maine on a proposition to exchange 3 per cent New Haven stock for 7 per cent Boston & Maine stock, share for share, and that the proposition had been received favorably by many Boston & Maine holders. In fact, it was stated that some 30 per cent of the stock of the Boston & Maine could be secured at once under the exchange offered. It was stated, also, that the offer was made with the consent of the chief stockholders and directors of the New Haven company. It was understood that if the work of the agents promised success a well known Boston banking firm would handle the exchange of stock.

Owing to the fact that the stockholders of the Boston & Maine are about 7,000 in number, and that the individual holdings in many cases are very small and widely distributed, some investors living even in foreign countries, it is believed that the New Haven interests would not need to control an actual majority in order to have a perdominant influence at annual meetings of the Boston & Maine. Moreover, it is understood that the purposes of the New Haven road would be accomplished, for the present at least, if it were able to exert such an influence as this in Boston & Maine affairs. This, it is pointed out, would give the New Haven an opportunity to fray a plan of quasi-consolidation, which could be given up if found impracticable, or, on the other hand, which might be carried forward to a lease or merger if the result was satisfactory.

## SHARE-TO-SHARE EXCHANGE.

New Haven and Boston & Maine Roads Will Not Unite Just Yet.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 11.—President Charles S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company is expected back from the directors' meeting in New York late this afternoon, and until he comes nothing authoritative and direct can be ascertained with reference to the deal between his corporation and the Boston & Maine Railroad Company. Further inquiry among railroad officials here, however, goes very strongly to confirm the belief that negotiations for a union of the two companies have been begun, and also to strengthen the belief that in the ultimate union there will be an exchange of stocks of the two companies share for share, which accords with the present substantial equalization in the market values of the shares of the two roads.

In connection with the proposed deal it is pointed out here that President Mellen's familiarity with conditions on the Boston & Maine system is very complete, owing to the former position which he held in the Boston & Lowell company, which is now a part of the Boston & Maine system—in fact, it is stated that some of the original leases of the old Boston & Lowell company are in his handwriting.

The total number of shares of the Boston & Maine, held in considerable blocks. It is ascertained, does not amount to more than between 75,000 and 80,000, the control of the company thus being greatly scattered. This indicates clearly that a union of the two companies will be carried through without the assent of the Boston & Maine directors and stockholders. This must necessarily involve considerable time and discussion. It is not likely, therefore, that any definite announcement can be made as to the consummation of the deal for some time to come.

In railroad circles here there is great curiosity as to the attitude of the New York Central interests in the matter, particularly as bearing upon the New Haven's control of the Ontarlo & Western, to which the Central was originally opposed. The question asked in this branch of the subject is whether or not the New York Central will demand concessions from the New York, New Haven & Hartford as the price of non-resistance to the Boston & Maine deal.

In the discussion of the general subject among the New Haven road officials here the extra dividend charged, amounting to about $300,000, which would be required in a share-to-share exchange, is not emphasized so much as is the necessity under which the New Haven corporation would feel itself of extensive improvements on the Boston & Maine system, at large cost. These might have to be met by new issues of stock, but it is pointed out that an issue of New Haven stock is expected next autumn which will bring into the New Haven's treasury fully $36,000,000.

## ENFIELD MUST PAY TAXES.

One Town's Property in Another Town Not Exempt, by Court's Ruling.

CONCORD, N. H., May 11.—Property owned by one town or city in another town or city cannot be exempted from taxation by the state legislature, according to a decision just handed down by the New Hampshire supreme court. Their decision was rendered in the case of the Enfield village first precinct against the town of Canaan.

The plaintiff owns a reservoir in Canaan, and the charter granted by the legislature for the construction of the reservoir included a clause exempting it from taxation. The action was brought to compel the town of Canaan to refrain from imposing the tax on the property. The court holds that the exemption by the legislature was void, and that the legislature can not constitutionally make such exemption.

Many towns and cities in the state hold water works property outside their limits, and it is anticipated that many which have been exempt from taxation under charters similar to that of the Enfield water works will hereafter be obliged to pay taxes on the property.

## IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Primitive Methodists Discuss Candidates for Ministry.

FALL RIVER, May 11.—At the conclusion of the morning business today the Eastern Primitive Methodist Conference went into executive session to discuss the candidates for admission to the ministry. This afternoon there was a meeting of the Preachers' Benevolent Association, and tonight the annual conference love feast will be held. Tomorrow there will be special services, with sermons by Rev. N. W. Matthews of Lowell and Rev. W. B. Taylor of Methuen, and a Sunday School rally, at which Rev. Dr. T. M. Bateman of New Bedford will give an address. The conference will come to a close Monday, when the appointments will be announced.


**A PLEASURABLE DUTY.**

Possibly you have need of a bank. If so, it becomes our pleasurable duty to invite you to come to this bank.

**NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,**
38 Washington Square.


## LEWIS HARRIS INDICTED.

Boston Strike Breaker Charged with Murder in Second Degree.

BOSTON, May 11.—An indictment charging murder in the second degree was returned today against Lewis Harris, a strike breaker employed to take the place of one of the striking union teamsters. Harris is alleged to have shot and killed Michael Cunningham, a union driver. Harris claims that he was compelled to shoot for self-protection. Cunningham was in the crowd which surrounded the strike breaker's team when he was shot. He died a few days later.

## TRIP TO MOUNT VERNON.

Foreign Visitors Divide, and Some See Drill at Fort Myer.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The distinguished foreigners visiting this city as guests of the United States were divided into two parties today. The larger one, including most of the foreign naval officers and a few foreign army officers, made a pilgrimage to the home of George Washington, at Mount Vernon. The other party, composed mostly of army officers, went to Fort Myer and witnessed a complete drill by the troops of the Thirteenth cavalry and a battery of old artillery.

The trip to Mount Vernon was made on navy yacht Mayflower, and Secretary Metcalf was the host of the occasion. Secretary Metcalf's guests numbered about 40, and included General Kuroki of the Japanese army and Vice Admiral Ijuin of the Japanese navy, the Japanese ambassador, the principal officers of the Chilian navy and the naval attaches of the various embassies and legations. The party returned to Washington this afternoon.

The dinner at the White House this afternoon closed the official entertainment of the party of foreigners. All the members of the naval delegation at Hampton Roads will leave here tomorrow morning in a special train for Norfolk.


**R. C. BACHELLER**

Carriage Repairing, Trimming Painting, Varnishing.
365 Thames Street.
Telephone 1242

NEWPORT HOTELS

**Cleveland House**
27 Clarke Street.
Modern in every respect.
Rooms—Single, Double or en Suite.
All Home Cooking.
Table Board a Specialty.
People desiring nice, quiet, pleasant apartments, permanent or transient.
Apply to Cornelius Moriarty, Prop.

**UNITED STATES HOTEL**
LATELY REFURNISHED AND UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
Open the Entire Year.
Reduced rates by the week or month.
W. PETERSEN, Prop.

**New Perry House,**
F. H. WISWELL, Proprietor.
Over $20,000 spent on this hotel within the last 12 months. Refitted and refurnished throughout. 10 Suites with bath.
European Plan. First-Class Cafe.

**PARENTS** are becoming more convinced daily that Rice & Hutchins'
**HARD KNOCKS and EDUCATOR SHOES**
Are the most satisfactory for boys', misses' and children's wear on the market. All sizes now in stock.
We also carry Hard Knocks in men's sizes, price $2.25, will wear and fit as well as other makes at much higher prices.

**BIJOU Shoe Department,**
39 THAMES STREET.
J. M. SWAN, Manager.

Dr. Snoop's Catarrh Remedy is a snow white creamy, healing antiseptic balm. Containing such healing ingredients as Oil Eucalyptus, Thymol, Menthol, etc., it gives instant and lasting relief to Catarrh of the nose and throat. Large nickel-capped glass jars 50 cents. Sold by John M. Callahan.

**Vacuum Cleaner Co.**
**Of Rhode Island.**
W. Penn Mather, Prest. Fred. L. Smith, Treas.

If you have any cleaning to be done, be it much or little, notify us by mail or
'PHONE 1386
P. O. B. 2.

OUR PRICES
For cleaning are less expensive than others. We will cheerfully give you estimates free.
Get other estimates and then get ours.

DAVID E. FLYNN, Manager.

NOTICE.—Be sure you are getting the Vacuum Cleaner Co

A great many people ride
**INDIAN MOTOR CYCLES**
When they might buy some other make for less money.
See one for yourself and learn why.
Columbia and Racycle Bicycles from $25.00 and up.
Telephone. J. R. CHASE, 115 Bellevue Ave.

**TIRES! TIRES! TIRES!**
Largest Stock Automobile Tires in Newport.
OUTER CASINGS AND TUBES VULCANIZED
IN OUR NEW TIRE REPAIR DEPARTMENT.
Automobile Supplies of all kinds. FIRST-O-LITE RE-CHARGES $2.50.
NEWPORT ENGINEERING WORKS, 359-365 Thames St.

**The Business Man's Time Is Valuable.**

Realizing that the business man's time is valuable, the Newport Trust Company has embodied in its equipment every modern facility and convenience for the prompt and efficient transaction of all banking business entrusted to its care.

We solicit the accounts of merchants, manufacturers and individuals.

**NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY,**
Newport, R. I.
Capital $300,000. Surplus and Profits $163,166.88.
FREDERICK TOMPKINS, President.
ANGUS McLEOD, Vice President.
THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Sec'y and Treasurer.

**OUR AIM**
Is always to make our customers our friends. We will appreciate your account, and in our business relations you will find that we will use every effort to be your friend, and to number you among our friends.

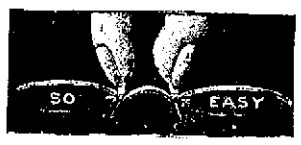
**AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK,**
U. S. Depositary,
286 THAMES STREET.


FINANCIAL.

**The New Jersey Mineral Co.**
Newark, N. J., Feb. 28, 1907.
Mr. George A. Pritchard,
Dear Sir:
We have just closed a sale with S. B. & Co. so you will not have to write them again.
The development is progressing finely, and is well under way.
The stock is selling good, and we are going to make an enormous success.
Yours very truly
Arthur L. Richards,
President.
If you have a little money to invest, don't lose an opportunity to get some of this stock at $12.50 a share which is 50 cents on the dollar of par.
GEORGE A. PRITCHARD, Agent.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
New York.
**BANKERS.**
**BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,**
London.

**J. J. Quinlan & Co.,**
OF BOSTON.
Newport Branch, Rooms 1 and 2, Kinsley Building, over Aquidneck Bank.
**STOCKS, GRAIN -AND- COTTON.**
Charges. Prompt Service. Tel. 79.
Moderate Margins. No Interest
C. A. Wahlgren, Manager.




**So-Easy,**
The glass with the right name.
12 styles.
Two years since I introduced this glass in Newport and find no other glass so satisfactory.
**L. N. VAUGHAN,**
Manufacturing Optician,
104 BROADWAY.
Eyes Examined.
Fine R. Work.
Telephone 9922.

**F. W. Putman, Opt. D.,**
Scientific Refractionist and Dispensing Optician.
For the very latest styles in optical goods and for thoroughly scientific eye examinations, call and see us. Fine repairing promptly done. Satisfaction guaranteed.
8:30- 5:00. 311 Spring St.
Phone 186.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 11, Wall Street—The stock market opened steady, with Amalgamated Copper at 93⅛, American Smelting 130½, Atchison 91⅛, Canadian Pacific 174½, Great Northern preferred 134, Missouri Pacific 74, New York Central 113½, Northern Pacific 132½, Pennsylvania 122½, Reading 107⅝, St. Paul 122⅞, Southern Railway 29½, Southern Pacific 84⅛, Union Pacific 143⅝, United States Steel 35⅞, and United States Steel preferred 100.

10—Opening prices of stocks showed very little change from last night, except Union Pacific and Great Northern preferred, which advanced a point each. Many of the active speculative favorites sold at last night's prices. Transactions were small.

11—An attack on Smelting and Reading undermined the market, and the weakness was not overcome until the list had fallen materially and the general list a fraction below yesterday's close. Purchases of Union Pacific gave an impetus to the rally, that stock rising again to 1⅝ above last night. The recovery in other stocks was not important, outside of a rally of a point in Reading. At the lowest Smelting was off 2⅞, the preferred 1 and Reading 1⅜. Gains were established of 4½ in Havana Electric preferred, 2⅜ in Northwestern, one half in Great Northern preferred and 1 in Consolidated Gas.

Closing—The market closed dull and strong. Reading was rallied to above last night and Union Pacific rose an extreme 2⅞. The upward flight in the price of wheat forced stocks backwards, Atchison losing a point. The publication of the bank statement prompted some resistance to the decline.

(Furnished by J. J. Quinlan & Co., 290 Thames Street.)

New York, May 11, 1907

| | Closing |
|---|---|
| Am Car F Com | 36⅞ |
| Am Sugar Com | 124⅝ |
| Am Cotton Oil | 30⅝ |
| Am Grass Twine | 6¼ |
| Am Locc Com | 61⅞ |
| Am Loco Pfd | 104 |
| Am Smelting Com | 129 |
| Amalgamated | 93⅝ |
| Anaconda | 42⅝ |
| Atchison Com | 91⅛ |
| Baltimore & Ohio Com | 98 |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit | 59⅞ |
| Canadian Pac | 174⅝ |
| Col. Southern | 25 |
| Col Fuel & I | 35⅞ |
| Chi. & Alton | 15 |
| Chi G. Western | 11 |
| Chi MO. & St. P. | 132⅞ |
| Chi. R. I. & Pac | 21⅞ |
| Con. Gas | 132 |
| Del. R. G. | 28⅞ |
| Del & Hudson | 180½ |
| Erie Com | 33⅞ |
| Erie 1st | 54⅞ |
| Missouri Pac | 74 |
| Nat. Lead Com | 42⅞ |
| N. Y Central | 113⅛ |
| Ont. & West | 36⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 36 |
| Penna. R. R. | 12⅞ |
| Peo. Gas. (Chgo) | 91 |
| Pressed Steel | 34½ |
| Reading Com | 107⅛ |
| Southern Pac | 84⅛ |
| Southern Ry. Com | 29⅞ |
| Southern Ry Pfd | 65½ |
| Texas Pacific | 29 |
| Union Pacific Com | 144⅝ |
| Union Pacific Pfd | 90½ |
| U. S. Rubber Com | 40 |
| U. S Steel Com | 35⅞ |
| U. S Steel Pfd | 100½ |
| Wabash Com | 13½ |

## CITY OF NEWPORT.

**LIQUOR LICENSE.**

Application has been made for transfer of license granted to

JOHN H. SULLIVAN, 528 Thames street to ERNST VOIGT.

The Board of Police Commissioners will be in session at their office, Room 3, City Hall on Fridays, May 10 and 17 at 8 P. M., when opportunity will be given for remonstrants to be heard before granting same.

Published by order of the Board,
GEO. R. VAUGHAN, Clerk.


FIRST-CLASS
**Funeral Work,**
Wedding Work and Decorations
A Specialty. Prices Low
H. J. HASS, 196 Thames St.

# Sixty Years

In the refrigerator business is the record of the EDDY REFRIGERATOR. The result is the best refrigerator on the market today. EDDY REFRIGERATORS are not made of hard wood but of selected white pine. Repeated tests have shown that white pine is the best wood to retain the cold and that it will not warp. HARD WOOD WILL WARP.

EDDY REFRIGERATORS

Are not lined with porcelain, hence there is nothing about them to break or crack and retain odors. A full line of these famous refrigerators may be seen at

W. K. COVELL'S,

SOLE AGENT. 163 Thames Street.

AS SPRING APPROACHES

Our thoughts are turned to the spring bride. Of all her gifts probably the most cherished would be a chest of silver. There is no better, more reliable or more reasonable place to buy it than at

HERRMANN'S,

204 THAMES STREET,
Newport, R. I.

Abram Almy Co.,

COAL

—AND

WOOD.

173 THAMES STREET.
TEL. 057.

Castle Brand

BORAX SOAP

For Laundry Purposes.

This soap is warranted pure, and unequalled for its economy and pleasantness of use for all purposes where the use of soap is required.

25 Cakes for $1.00.

Jas. H. Drury & Co.,

243 & 245 Thames Street.
Tel. 351.

GRAPEFRUIT

50c. and 75c. dozen.

Romain Lettuce, New Potatoes, Cauliflower, Asparagus.

BURLINGAME & CARRY

For Sale Cheap,

Second-Hand

Governness Cart,

WETHERELL,

Carriage Builder,

7 Sherman Street.

HOWARD,

Painting Contractor.

Best Work in Every Branch of the Business.

OFFICE, 21 EVERETT STREET

Because of their uniformly rich and beautiful tone the

JEWETT PIANOS

Are steadily gaining in popularity

Nearly half a century of use has proved the permanence of their fine musical qualities.

Prices from $350 up.

FOR SALE ONLY AT

Barney's Music Store

154 THAMES STREET

ASS'T. CHOCOLATES

In Fancy Boxes.

1-boxes 50c. 1-2 boxes 25c.

Banquet Peppermints, per lb 25c
After dinner Choc. Peppermints, per lb 40c
After dinner Mint Paste, 30c
After dinner Cream Peppermints, per lb 25c
After dinner Cut Wintergreens, per lb 25c

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,

18 & 20 Washington Square.

"Alice."

The barge "Alice" has arrived in for us, with a cargo of

"George Creek"

Cumberland Soft Coal.

An extra good coal for blacksmiths' and all steam uses.
Those who use this kind of coal will find this a better article than they have been accustomed to.
Try a ton from the

PERRY BROS. COAL CO,


## CHURCH NOTICES.

[Matter for this department should reach the Daily News Office not later than Saturday noon.]

UNITED CONGREGATIONAL, corner Spring and Pelham Streets, James Austin Richards, Minister. Worship at 10:45 and 7:30. Sunday School at 12:10. Rev. Frank R. Shipman of Andover, preacher for the day. All are welcome.

CENACLE—Second and Battery streets. The Titular Feast of the order is being celebrated tomorrow. Conference at 4 by Father Oross. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4:30.

CHANNING MEMORIAL Church, Pelham Street, opposite Touro Park. William Safford Jones, minister. Public worship at 10:45. The minister will exchange with Rev. George W. Kent of Providence. Sunday School and Kindergarten at 12. All are welcome.

SECOND BAPTIST, Clarke Street, George W. Quick, pastor. Morning worship, 10:45; Bible School, 12:15; Junior Society, 3:30; Evening worship, 7:30. The pastor will officiate. Offering for State Convention "Chapel Fund." Strangers cordially welcomed.

MOUNT ZION A. M. E. Church will celebrate its 54th anniversary beginning Sunday, May 12th. Sermon 10:45 by Rev. Elijah Richardson. Sermon 7:45 by Bishop W. B. Derrick, D. D. Special music. Strangers welcome.

ST. JOHN'S, Washington street, services at 7:30, Holy Communion; 10, Matins; 10:15, High Mass; 7:15, Solemn Evensong.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE services, Sunday, 10:45 A. M., 18 Bellevue avenue. Subject "Mortals and Immortals." Wednesday evening service, 8 o'clock.

ST. COLUMBA, THE BERKELEY MEMORIAL CHAPEL, Indian avenue, Middletown, services at 9:30, Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Matins and Ante Communion. Preacher Mr. Grinwold. 4 P. M. Evensong. Preacher Mr. Dimon.

FIRST BAPTIST JOHN CLARKE MEMORIAL Church, Spring street, Rev. Dr. Edward A. Johnson, pastor. Morning subject, "God's Heroes." Evening subject, "A Thread from God's service "The Endless Seed." greeted in our church home.

THAMES STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL: Ernest W. Burch, Pastor. Public worship, 10:45. Sermon on "China." Sunday School, 12:15. Epworth League, 6:15. Evening service, 7:30. Sermon, "Nicodemus." Strangers and all soldiers and sailors cordially welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN Church, Broadway and Equality Park. Morning worship, 10:45; Sunday School, 12:15; Christian Endeavor, 6:30; evening worship, 7:30. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Weslo, will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening. Morning sermon, "The Message of Spring." Evening sermon, "An Honest Questioner."

ST GEORGE'S Church, Rhode Island avenue, Rev. Nelson S. Stephens, rector. Holy Communion at 8 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon at 10:45; Sunday School at 12:15; Evening Prayer and Sermon at 7:30.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Joseph Cooper, minister. Public worship 10:45 and 7:30. The pastor's topic in the morning will be "Old Faces with New Faces," and for the evening Carpet." All strangers are cordially

## SMITH—LEIGH.

Marriage of a Well Known Newporter And an Actress with a Notable Career.

It was announced at the Actors' Fund Fair in New York this week that Mercedes Leigh, a well known actress, who was the first to play the title role in Oscar Wilde's "Salome," in New York, is the wife of Mr. Marion McAllister Smith, son of the late Howard Smith of this city. The marriage was performed at the home of Mrs. E. C. Snow in New York on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 1, Rev. Francis J. Moran officiated, assisted by Rt. Rev. Dr. Partridge, Bishop of Kyoto, Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will sail for Japan June 6.

Miss Leigh was the widow of Colonel Thomas C. Miles, a wealthy Philadelphian, whom she married in 1888 at the height of her fame as an actress. She lived with him only six weeks and brought suit for divorce. The suit was dropped, but husband and wife did not live together again. Colonel Miles was treated at Bellevue Hospital on several occasions for mental trouble. At his death in 1905, he did not mention her in his will, and she brought suit for her dower rights. The result of the suit did not become public.

Previous to her marriage Miss Leigh, as she was known on the stage her real name being Hearne made a hit with Miss Vokes at Daly's Theatre. She left the stage after her marriage and interested herself in women's clubs and ethical culture societies. Shortly after her separation from her husband she returned to the stage, and for the past two years has been in the Proctor stock companies. She put on Oscar Wilde's "Salome" at the Berkeley Lyceum November 14, before the Progressive Stage Society, and again on the following day at the Astor Theatre.

Mr. Smith is the representative of a New York importing house in Japan and is regarded as an authority on Japanese art. He has traveled extensively in Europe and the Orient, and recently visited Newport, after an extended trip in Manchuria and Russia.

## ROUNDING THE CAPE.

### Soldiers on the Kilpatrick Succumb to Seasickness.

Business Men of Key West Reap Harvest from Visitors—Numerous Schemes to Evade Guard.

[Correspondence of the News.]

Army transport Kilpatrick left Newport News Friday evening, April 12, and as it went down the bay a fairly good view of the Exposition grounds was had but only the high buildings could be made out. In the trip around Cape Hatteras all that could be heard before reaching there was of the terrible sailing when rounding the cape. Everybody felt the effects of the heavy sea that was running outside, and quite a number of the men stayed below decks for the next two days. There was a heavy sea and with a high wind the waves would break over the forward deck and that alone, without the seasickness, kept the decks clear. The two following days after leaving Newport News were the roughest of the trip and nearly all the men stayed below decks. The second day, Sunday, was the quietest we had had, for the majority of the players kept to their bunks, as the sea was running hard and high.

The following day was the first warm day during the trip, and was so fine that the men who were "dying" during the two previous days took the opportunity to get up and have stayed up ever since. A number of porpoises played in the spray about the ship and they afforded the men much amusement, as they could swim a great deal faster than the boat could go, and they would jump high out of the water, making some of the finest dives. A couple of sharks were sighted, but they were some distance from the ship and nothing could be seen except the fin sticking out of the water like a little sail.

The ship ran in quite close to the shore along Palm Beach and stayed on a course about 600 yards from the beach all the evening. The scenery was beautiful, the beach being of white sand as far as the eye could see, with a background of palms, cocoanuts and other tropical trees. The Palm Beach Hotel and the Ponce De Leon showed up finely and were grand sights. The ship was so close to the beach that persons walking along could be seen easily. A short distance the other side of the Palm Beach Hotel there was a big four-masted schooner stranding high and dry on the beach. It was some distance from the water line and stood as straight, seemingly without the least list, as though it were in a dry-dock. It was a remarkable sight, and could be easily seen from the Kilpatrick.

The next morning, upon getting on deck, it was seen that the course was by the Florida Keys and the islets in the pea green water made a pretty sight. The Keys are of coral formation and most of them are covered with a luxurious growth of tropical vegetation. It was necessary to take soundings all along the course and the men at the line could be heard continually calling "By the mark 13 fathoms, Sir; by the mark 12 fathoms, Sir; no bottom, Sir."

Towards noon a pilot was picked up off Key West and the Kilpatrick arrived in the offing about 2 o'clock. After laying at anchor for two hours the ship was docked at Pier 3. The Kilpatrick passed quite close to the old Spanish fortress that has been standing for the last 300 years. The United States has mounted two 10-inch rifles on the parapets and put in a new Mortar Battery alongside, making it up to date. About 4 o'clock liberty was given to the men for one hour and a half, and as soon as they landed they started to buy out the town.

When the transport was seen from the city a meeting of the business men was called and the prices were advanced 50 per cent on all articles that the soldiers would be likely to buy. The price of fruit went up about 90 per cent for the soldiers and they were obliged to pay the same price for bananas that would be charged in any city in the North. The writer paid 20 cents a dozen for bananas that could be bought in any place on Thames street for 15 at the highest, and was buying fruit at a store and paying 20 cents for it when several natives asked the price of the same goods. The salesman sent them inside the store until he got through with me.

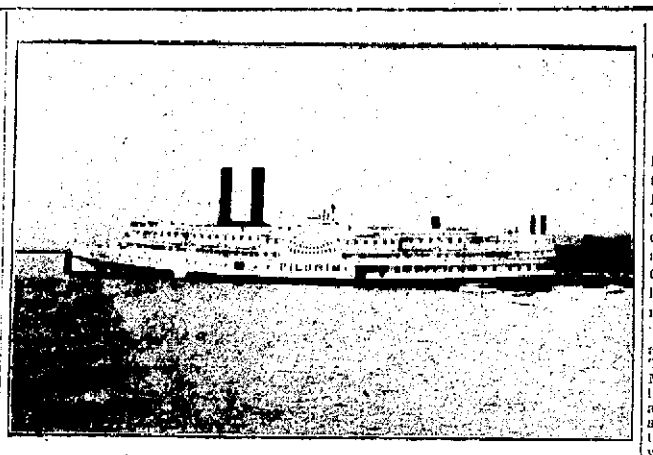
The horses are all old Spanish style and with but one or two exceptions are of wood, one story in height, and all have the palm, banana and cocoanut growing in the yards. When we landed about 4 o'clock the thermometer was reading 109 in the shade, that was Tuesday, April 16, and it was probably about 20 in Newport. There had been no rain in Key West since last August. As they have to condense all the water they use, one can imagine the looks of the place with a hot sun shining brightly every day. The dust in the streets is only about half way to the knee, and when somebody passed a remark about it, one of the natives said that it was sometimes knee deep. There is no system for street sprinkling in the town and garden hose is used for fire purposes only.

The police force of this town has Newport News beaten to a standstill for officers. In Newport News they can leave their coats open when it is warm, but down at Key West they can take them off and carry them on their arm. When a police officer can sit down on a door step with the chief of police and smoke a cigar while on duty it looks very business like.

As the men knew that the transport would not leave the wharf until the following morning they were in no hurry to return and stayed in the town during the evening. They have a street car line in Key West and the best way of describing the town is the way Honey Johnson, the comedian who has appeared at the Newport Opera House, would describe it. "Even the street cars are so ashamed of themselves they go up one street and come down another, too much ashamed to travel two ways on the same street."

The Ninth band, artillery corps, from Key West barracks, gave a concert on the Kilpatrick the evening she was docked at Key West. It was largely attended by the American families from the town, all the officers and ladies from the garrison and the soldiers. A large number of men jumped the picket guard that was on the dock to keep them at home. They were allowed the privilege of going to the dock for exercise and the schemes they put up to get away were numerous. The Eighteth company was dropped at Key West and as they were moving their baggage up to the post all the evening, it was not surprising to see half a dozen men underneath the wagons and in the wagons under the load, so they could get by the guard, and a large number succeeded, till they started to search all wagons before they left the dock. One wagon gave up about five men who were under the load. No men stayed behind when the ship left Key West, for it would do them no good, as there is no place to get to. Of all the places that ever needed a soldier's "God-handed blessing" Key West needed the most.

T



Steamer Pilgrim, Lying at the South Dock.

## HOLD RE-UNION AND BANQUET.

Officers of First Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, Celebrate Anniversary of Day of Muster.

The anniversary of the day on which their regiment was mustered into service in the Spanish-American War was celebrated in Providence last evening by the members of the Officers' Association of the First Regiment, Rhode Island volunteer infantry, and after a banquet, stories of the days of '98 were told by several of the officers present. More than a score of the members of the regiment assembled around the table.

After the banquet the toastmaster, Colonel J. F. Phetteplace, president of the association, called upon several of the officers to address the meeting. Colonel Charles W. Abbot, Jr., the first speaker of the evening, spoke principally in eulogy of three members of the association who had died during the past year, ex-Governor Elisha Dyer, Captain J. J. Woolley and Lieutenant E. F. Rooney.

Lieutenant Colonel Frank A. Cook, now captain commissary, U. S. A., was the next speaker, and told of his personal service in the Philippine Islands during the war with Spain. Frank Hopkins, first lieutenant in the old company, and now captain, artillery corps, U. S. A., and several others spoke.

## THE NAVAL RESERVES' CRUISE.

Navy Department Issues Schedule for Annual Practice With Regulars on Government Ship.

The Rhode Island Naval Battalion will have its annual practice cruise for drill with the regulars of the government service from August 4 to September 8 this year, according to the schedule of dates issued by the Navy Department last night. In the announcement by the federal department, it is said that 16 officers and 128 men are expected to take part in the summer cruise, which will, as last year, be held on one of the government cruisers.

## REAL ESTATE SALES.

The Union Trust Company of New York, trustee under the will of Delphine M. P. Read, has sold to Sarah Titus Zabriskie, for $16,000, the estate bounded south, 105 feet, on Catherine street; west, 200 feet, on Redwood, now Prairie, avenue; north, 106 feet, on land of the Gibbs Land Company, and east, 200 feet, on land of Sidney J. Colford, being the estate sold to General John Meredith Read in October, 1884, by George C. Mason.

William B. Anthony of Portsmouth has sold to Charles B. Olney of this city the estate bounded west, 47 feet, on Cross street; north, 60 feet, on land of Susan H. Dennis; east, 47 feet, on other land of the grantor, and south, 58 feet, on other land of the grantee.

## AN EVENING WITH CORNEILLE.

The St. Joseph Dramatic Club had last night its first study evening. Miss Anna Smith was in charge and the works considered were those of Pierre Corneille. Miss Smith gave a sketch of his life and some account of his works, and a scene from one of his most famous works, "Polyeuches." There was singing by Miss Girr and Messrs. D. and J. Coffey, and this was followed by an informal social. It is proposed to have these study evenings about once a month, and the next will be in charge of Mr. Edward Murphy, the author to be considered not yet having been selected.

## THE PROPOSED EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.

Mr. E. G. Chapman, brother of Rev. J. W. Chapman, the evangelist, and his business manager, held a conference yesterday afternoon with the pastors and representative laymen of several Newport churches, to consider the advisability of co-operating in the proposed series of evangelistic meetings in the state next winter. Mr. Chapman explained a number of matters in connection with the project, and a general discussion followed, in which those present expressed themselves as favorable to holding the services and agreed to present the plan to the churches for their approval.

## JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. W. H. Jones, who has spent the winter in Cambridge, has returned to assume his duties as steward of the Jamestown Club on Lincoln street for the summer.

The J. G. T. Club met with Miss Jessie E. Knowles in the Bay View Annex last evening. The usual good time was enjoyed by those present.

At the regular yearly meeting of the stockholders of the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company this week, the old board of directors, Mr. T. Giles Carr, president; Mr. J. E. Watson, treasurer; Mr. C. E. Weeden, secretary; Messrs. N. S. Littlefield and Frederic Anthony were re-elected for the coming year. Mr. B. S. Cottrell will still continue as general manager.

Captain and Mrs. Christopher L. Champlin have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Benjamin Champlin, to Mr. Ralph Irwin Fuller of Providence.

Miss Pearl H. Mitchell, who has been confined at home three weeks by sickness, is better.

Several thunder showers passed over the Island last evening and this morning but failed to clear the weather, as it was still cloudy this forenoon with little prospect of clearing before night. Already all outdoor work on the summer places and farms is behind, and good weather is badly needed. With settled weather there will be a general rush to get ready for the summer residents.

Mr. Patrick McCafferty, a gardener, yesterday presented to the town a tree and planted it.

The last trip of the ferry from Newport tomorrow night will be at 7:30, the change being made to connect with the St. Croix of the Enterprise line, which has changed her leaving time from Providence and is due here at eight.

## WETMORE SUPPORTERS CONFER.

No Pledges Given for the Future and Plan of Campaign as Yet Unformed.

[Providence Tribune.]

Ex-Senator George Peabody Wetmore yesterday returned to Providence from Washington, where for the past week or so he has been engaged in packing up his effects preparatory to removal to his Newport summer home. Coincident with his return, Robert I. Gammell, campaign manager for Mr. Wetmore, waited upon the ex-Senator at his headquarters in the Butler Exchange. Together with Mr. Gammell, others of Mr. Wetmore's campaign committee talked over the situation with him.

It was learned that Mr. Wetmore was reluctant about committing himself as to his position in the matter of continuing in the field as a candidate for Senator. The conference lasted more than an hour, and when it was broken up it was with the understanding that another will be held next Wednesday afternoon.

The leading factors in the conference were Mr. Gammell, ex-Governor Charles Dean Kimball, Joseph P. Burlingame, General Charles A. Wilson, United States district attorney; Henry F. Lippitt, William P. Sheffield, Jr., of this city and about a dozen others of those who served on Mr. Wetmore's committee last fall. Without any variation each one interviewed referred to Mr. Gammell, "as he's the chairman of the committee and the one best qualified to discuss Mr. Wetmore's plans." Mr. Gammell, however, said he didn't appreciate the importance of the conference in the same light as the reporter and asserted that "it was nothing more than a quiet little talk with Mr. Wetmore."

"Was anything announced by Mr. Wetmore as to his plans for the coming campaign?" asked the reporter.

"I don't recall any discussion of plans. What about registration? I don't recall that that word was uttered during the conference or anything done about registration. I repeat, there is nothing to say about it. Mr. Wetmore simply returned today from Washington, when he arranged to have his effects transferred to Newport.

"Do I expect to continue as Mr. Wetmore's campaign manager? Well," and here Mr. Gammell indulged in a laugh, "I didn't know about my managing anybody's campaign. Yes, I am chairman of Mr. Wetmore's committee and was active in supporting him.

"Did you and the rest of the conferees guarantee Mr. Wetmore continued support in the event of his staying in the Senatorial field?" asked the reporter.

"I think that there was no lack of support of Mr. Wetmore at the conference, but nothing was pledged as to the future, for there are no plans for that as yet. Yes, we'll probably confer with Mr. Wetmore again, but really, that's all there is to say about today's conference. We just dropped in to pay our respects to him."

## FOR INDOOR TENNIS IN BOSTON.

The lawn tennis players who have been playing in the indoor tournament in New York, arrived in Boston yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Barger-Wallach, and will play today in the opening of the special invitation mixed doubles tournament. The tourney was arranged principally to allow Miss Sutton a chance to play here prior to her trip to England, on which she starts May 17. She will play in the English championship for women, and also in Liverpool and Wales, returning to this country about the middle of August. While at Longwood, however, she will also play exhibition matches, as well as taking part in the tournament, and will play with H. H. Whitman.

Four matches will be played this afternoon on the grass courts. The tournament will be continued Monday and Tuesday, after which Miss Sutton will return to New York.

The drawings for the first round of the mixed doubles are: Miss A. Thorndike and F. J. Sulloway vs. Miss Phelps and W. Fitz; Miss May Sutton and H. H. Whitman vs. Miss Eleanora Sears and F. DeRahm; Miss Marion Penno and R. Bishop vs. Mrs. Archibald Blanchard and Frank Cole; Miss Edith Rotch and Nat Niles vs. Mrs. Barger-Wallach and G. Beals.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The Newport Journal and Weekly News contains an immense amount of local matter.

## PORTSMOUTH.

"Breezy Point" Given by the Young Ladies' Dramatic Club of Providence.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

St. Paul's guild house was well filled last evening, in spite of the rain, at the entertainment given by The Young Ladies' Dramatic Club of Providence. "Breezy Point" is an unusually good drama and the acting was beyond the average for amateurs. Miss Ada Conyers as Ashrael Green, a workhouse waif; Miss Jennie Louise Anthony as Aunt Abby Dexter, mistress of "Breezy Point," Misses Sadie and Elizabeth Moulton, The Hardscratch Twins, "who never tell nothin'," and Miss Laura Crumley as Mehitible Doolittle, manufacturer of Catarrh Snuff and Bitters, were especially commendable, while the other 13 parts were well taken. Mr. Joseph Clifton of Fall River gave several fine piano selections while the audience was gathering and between the acts. Miss E. M. Perry of Providence, accompanied by Mrs. Oscar Miller, gave the opening song, "If I But Knew," Smith, and at intervals "Happy Days," Strelezki; "Slumber Boat," Gaynor; "Absent," Metcalf and "Rosary," Nevin. Miss Perry responded to encores and was presented with a handsome bouquet of pink carnations. Her singing was as usual of a high order. Miss Ada Conyers was also the recipient of beautiful flowers. The cast of the piece was as follows:

Aunt Debby Dexter, Mistress of Breezy Point, Jennie Louise Anthony
Elinor Pearl, of unknown parentage, May Palmer
Ashrael Grant, a workhouse waif, Ada Conyers
Mrs. Hardscratch, with business propensities, Florence Parker
The Hardscratch Twins, who "never tell nothin'" Sadie Moulton, Elizabeth Moulton
Mehitible Doolittle, Manufacturer of Catarrh Snuff and Bitters, Laura Crumley
Bernice Vernon, Alice Conyers
Laura Leigh, Eunice Barry
Edith Norton, Lillian Stubbs
Clarice Fenleigh, Sarat Acton
Fantine, Miss Vernon's French maid, Celia Clark
Old Clem, the gypsy, Bertha Wales

Synopsis.

Solo, Miss E. Marion Perry
Act I—Sitting Room at Breezy Point.
Solo, Miss E. M. Perry
Act II—A camp in the woods. Six weeks later.
Solo, Miss E. M. Perry
Act III—Same as Act I. Four weeks later.

The actresses were members of the Normal School or teachers and were all entertained over night by Miss Jennie L. Anthony at "Elm farm." Mr. Henry C. Anthony's place on Park avenue. The cake, ice cream and home-made candy, were well patronized. Large numbers were present from Middletown and Newport, Providence, Tiverton and Fall River were represented.

The president of the Oliphant Reading Club, Mrs. William H. Gifford, presided at the lecture on "Forestry" given by Mr. Mowry of Chepachet Friday afternoon at Holy Cross guild house. The Paradise Club and Active Culture Club, guests of the Oliphant Club, were both represented, although the aggregate attendance was small, only about 30 being present. They found both the speaker and subject interesting.

Arbor day was observed at the Vaucluse school, Mrs. Martha Gollands teacher, by the planting of three trees, three large shrubs and a variety of flowers.

The old Sanford Sission house has been torn down and the lumber is being carted off nothing now except the old-fashioned chimney being left standing. The grounds will be put in order immediately.

Miss Kate B. Fish, who has been seriously ill for some time, does not improve.

Mrs. Christiana Sission is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert Purcell an Glen street.

Miss Jeanie Barclay was guest recently of Mrs. Charles G. Clarke.

Willie, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smith, caught his fingers in the cog wheel of a wringing machine, taking off the end of the middle finger and having the third finger badly crushed, necessitating the services of a physician to dress it each day.

Mr. Benjamin Wyatt, employed at Glen Farm, met with a painful injury, having the nail on the middle finger of the left hand torn off.

Those who have occasion to use Brannan's lane are much rejoiced at the appropriation of $500 by the town for the purpose of putting it in order.

The road opposite Oakland Hall is torn up and Overseer Edward R. Anthony is superintending the building of the state road there.

Mr. William B. Anthony has set out a fine hedge about his extensive grounds.

About 40 men are at work on the west side of Stone Bridge. A large quantity of lumber has been landed there and the work seems to be pushing towards completion.

Mrs. George Hart was guest of Mrs. William B. Anthony, recently.

## AUCTION SALES.

..By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer.

Special Sale of First-Class

FURNITURE,

AT THE SWANN VILLA,
CLIFF AVENUE,

Tuesday, May 14, at 10 A. M.

Rosewood Chamber Sets, Hall Chairs, Easy Chairs and Sofa, 2 large Pier Mirrors, Wardrobes, Library Tables, Fancy Chairs, Black Walnut and Oak Chamber Sets, Enamel Bed, odd Bureaus, Toilet Ware, Lounges, lot first-class Bed Clothing, Hair Mattresses, Turkish Rugs, Mahogany Desk, Bookcases, Andirons and Fenders, Mahogany Sideboard, Ice Chests, Extension Tables, Candelabra, Clocks, Dining Chairs and Tables, one old French Sofa, lot valuable and fine Oil Paintings (small and large), lot of China, Glass and Silver, one very large Rosewood Wardrobe.

Inspection on Monday from 1 o'clock to 5 P. M.


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This sale will establish a precedent for great value-giving, and will make strong claims for your consideration. The superiority of materials, the liberalness of sizes, the perfection of making, the merits of careful needlework and fine trimmings all are virtues that must appeal to every discriminating and careful mother. The one overshadowing vital unchallenged fact we wish you to fully comprehend is that invariably **Our qualities are higher and our prices lower** than elsewhere. That truth, thoroughly proven, backs our bid for your preference.

Resp'y,

L. W. COUDRAY.